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A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

IRISH LANGUAGE,

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES,

BY

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———

THE following compilation has long been with-held from the public, in the hope that some person more competent than myself would undertake the work; but, disappointed in that expectation, and finding that no time should be lost in furnishing the Irish student, I hasten to put it forth.

Let it not be objected, that I am not acquainted with the Irish as a colloquial, but only as a written, language; I admit it; but I have not advanced a single rule except upon the best admitted authorities; and have decided, in cases of doubt, upon the evidence of a majority of the most approved. I have compared Molloy's, Vallancey's. Neilson's, Halliday's, O'Brien's, and O'Reilly's grammars; and not neglected others.

It may be asked, why I have not re-edited some of those above enumerated? The answer is obvious—such as I most approved of are copy-right. I must also add, that I conceive that none of them are fitted for editing without alteration.

It is my intention, please God, to publish a second part; containing one or two useful tables in the shape of Appendix, and dialogues, composed by persons the most competent to write them, in familiar phrase. In publishing the parts separately, I consult the convenience of the public; because I cannot, except during the long vacation, have leisure to complete the second, and a grammar is wanted immediately.

H. J. M. M.

IRISH GRAMMAR.

Their Pronunciation and Orthography.

The Modern Irish Alphabet consists of 18 letters.

	Name & Form.			Pronunciation by analogy to the English.
A	⅄	a	Ꮧ⅃m	Alim
B	B	b	Beⓣ	Beh
C	C	c	Coll	Cowl
D	Ꝺ	ꝺ	Ꝺuⓣ	Thoor
E	℮	e	℮aꝺa	Eayaw (quick)
F	ᵮ	ꝼ	Ꝼeaⓝ	Farrun
G	Ꞡ	ꝝ	Ꞡoⓣc	Gurth
I	Ꞙ	ⓘ	Ꞙoꝝa	Eeyaw (quick)
L	Ꝇ	l	Ꝇuⓣ	Luish
M	Ꟃ	m	Ꟃuⓣ	Moꝺin
N	N	ⓝ	Nuⓣ	Noꝺin
O	O	o	Oⓣ	Oꞓer
P	p	p	Pèⓣ	Peh
R	R	ⓡ	Ruⓣ	Ruish
S	S	ꞅ	Suⓛⓛ	Soꝺil
T	Ꞇ	ꞇ	Ꞇeⓝe	Thinnè (quick)
U	�äll	u	�älⓡ	Oor
H	ꜧ	ꜧ	�äaⓣ	Oꝺagh

It will appear in the sequel, how the powers of the letters V, W, and Y, are expressed in Irish. K is always the pronunciation of C ; the power of Q exists in C followed by ⓝ, as in *Cⓡⓝ*, *Quinn;* and X is expressed by cꞅ, as *Ꞓcꝺoꞅⓡ*, *Exodus.*

Contractions in common use.

℮ for ℮a.	ꝝ for uⓣ.	Ꞙ for aⓣꞅ.	ᵹ for ꝝaⓝ.
ꞁ — aꝝuꞅ.	⅂ — ℮aꝺoⓝ.	ꝝ — ⓝꜧ.	ᵹ — ꝝuꞅ.
ꞅ — ċꞇ.	4 — aꞅ.	ꜧ — aⓝ.	

A

The VOWELS are five, viz. three broad, ᴀ, o, u, often used promiscuously in ancient manuscripts; and two slender, e and ı.

The following are the sounds of the vowels; and note, that there is but one accent in Irish, to wit, that drawn up from left to right, as bᴀꞃ, and it always denotes a long syllable: it is called, ꞃıne Ꞝᴀᴅᴀ.

Pronunciation.	Example.
A— 1. Long and broad, as in *war.*	—bᴀᴨ, white.
2. Long and slender, like *i* in *fine,*	—ᴀᴅᴀꞃc, horn.
3. Short and broad, as in *warrant.*	—ᴍᴀꞃc, beef.
4. Short and slender, as in *can.*	—bꞃᴀc, a garment.
5. Short and obscure, as in *funeral.*	—coᴍᴀꞃᴀ, neighbour.
6. At the end of words, and before ᴅ, it has a peculiar sound, like *oo* in *cuckoo.*	—pecᴀᴅ, sin.
E— 1. Long, as in *there.*	—ꞃè, the moon.
2. Short, as in *egg.*	—ꞃeɩ, strife.
3. Short and obscure, like the feminine *e* in French, poetry, or as in *broken.*	—ꞃıllꞇe, folded.
I— 1. Long, as *ee* in *feel.*	—ıᴍ, butter.
2. Short, as in *pin.*	—ıᴨꞃ, an island,
O— 1. Long as in *store.*	—ᴍóꞃ, great.
2. Short, as *u* in *buck.*	—ꞇcoc, a trumpet.
U— 1. Long, as in *rule.*	—cú, a hound.
2. Short, as in *put.*	—uċᴅ, the breast.
3. Short, as in *gull.*	—ᴣul, cry.

It is to be observed of vowels—

1st. That there are no quiescent vowels at the end of words, as in English. *ex. done.* 2dly. That no vowels are ever doubled in the same syllable, as in *poor.* And 3dly. That there are never two distinct syllables made out of vowels following one another; but that diphthongs and triphthongs always form one syllable, though the several vowels may be heard in the pronunciation.

The CONSONANTS are either immutable, as *l*, *n*, and *r*; or mutable, as *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *s*, and *t*; so called, because that, by placing over them a mark of aspiration, they either lose their primitive sound, or are altogether suppressed in pronunciation. The letters thus printed are said to be mortified, and the change thus expressed marks some of the most material inflections of the nouns and verbs. This is indeed a peculiarity in the Irish language, among European tongues, that requires the particular attention of the reader; who, if acquainted with the Hebrew, will perceive something analagous to it, in the effect which the dagesch point has upon some of the letters in that language. When the Irish is printed in Roman letters, the effect of the point is expressed by the addition of an *h*. This greatly tends to confound learners, who, when taught the power of *h*, in Irish books printed in Roman character, will have to unlearn this, when they come to read English books in the same letter. Thus they will be told, *th* (in Irish) is to be a mere aspirate; and when they learn to read English, they find it must be strongly sounded, and, what adds to the confusion, precisely as they were told to pronounce the simple *t*, when learning to read the Irish. The point remedies this evil; and therefore Neilson, although he published his Grammar in Roman character, had dotted letters of that form cast for his purpose.

We shall first treat of the mutables; *B*, *F*, *M*, and *P*, unaspirated, are pronounced as in English.

ƀ is like either the English *w* or *v*; it is to be observed, that the difference of the broader or more slender sound of ƀ, forms one provincial difference in the pronunciation of Irish. O'Brien's rules for the pronunciation of ƀ are thus:—At the beginning of words, when followed by a slender vowel, and when it terminates a word, it is usually sounded *v*; but, in cases where it is connected with a broad vowel, he says "there is no certain standard;" neither does there seem to be any fixed rule for its pronunciation in the middle of words.

C is always as *K*.

ċ has a guttural sound which has nothing analogous to it in the English tongue, but is quite similar to that of the Greek χ, and Spanish *X*. There are two varieties of this sound; 1. At the beginning and end of words, when followed or succeeded by a broad vowel, or used in the middle of words in connection with one, it has

a sound like *gh* in the word *lough*, strongly pressed out through the throat. 2. When thus connected with a slender vowel, its sound is only that of a very strong aspiration.

D has two sounds: 1. Like *d* in Italian, or *th* in *there*—the other like the *d* in French, more light and liquid, but similar to the former. It seems that the length of the following syllable influences the choice of sound.

ᵭ is the Irish Y. If followed by a broad vowel at the beginning of a word, it has a pronunciation to which there is nothing similar in the English language; it is then guttural, and like the German Y, and may be expressed by a strong forcing of this letter. 2. In the beginning of a word, and before a slender vowel, or in the middle of a word followed by any vowel, it is simply Y. And 3. Whenever it is followed by a consonant, or terminates a word, it is either silent, or weakly aspirated. This letter at the end of a word, (not a monosyllable,) gives to the preceding vowel, if a broad one, the pronunciation of an *u*.

ḟ becomes an aspirate; it is never used as such but at the beginning of words, or as the initial of the second part of compounds.

G is always pronounced as in *gall*, never as in *gin*.

ᵹ is liable to the same rules as ᵭ, only that at the end of words it is always silent.

ṁ is liable to the same rules as ḃ. O'Brien says that, preceding a slender vowel in any part of a word, or terminating a word, it is *always* sounded as *v*.

ṗ, always as an *F*.

S, as in son, and also as an *sh*. It is perhaps impossible to give any fixed rule for the use of these; but the latter pronunciation is most common, where *s* is preceded or followed by a slender vowel, or when it terminates a word.

ṫ is always as an *h*.

T is always sounded as *th* in thick, but often somewhat thicker, as if it were preceded by a *d*. When aspirated, it is pronounced as *h*.

The immutable consonants, *l*, *n*, and *r*, never suffer change from aspiration or eclipsis.

L has two sounds, simple and liquid: the first as in the English word *leap*; the second like the last *l* in *million*.

N has also two sounds; 1st. Like *n* in *never*; the second like *n* in *news*.

R has likewise two sounds; the first like *r* in *road*; the second like *r* in *clarion*. The single *r* "is formed by slightly touching the sound of *ee*, before as well as after the *r*."—*Neilson*.

We come now to the consideration of compound letters, as I. Vowels, which are either 1, diphthongs, or 2, triphthongs; and II. Consonants, which are either 1, doubled, or 2, joined to others.

The diphthongs are 13 in number, and the triphthongs 5: of these the following diphthongs, and all the triphthongs, are always long; and in printing or writing them the accent is often omitted—

ᴀᴇ, ᴀᴏ, ᴇʏ, ɪᴀ, & ʏᴀ ; O'Reilly adds, ᴇᴏ & ɪʏ.

Pronunciation.	Example.

1. ᴀᴇ, always long; as *ay* in *say* ;—ɢᴀel, Irish.

2. ᴀɪ, long as *aw* ; —cᴀɪn, rumour.
   short, as *i* in *king* ; —ᴀɪnɢeᴀl, an angel.
   sometimes like *e* in *err* ; —ᴀɪn, lawful.

3. ᴀᴏ, always long, as *ea* in *bear* ;—cᴀᴏm, beautiful.

4. eᴀ, long, as *a* in *cure* ; —ᴄmeᴀn,a blackberry.
   short, as *a* in *art* ; —ceᴀnc, right.
   short, as *e* in *leg* ; —beᴀɢ, little.
   obscure, like the feminine *e*
   in French poetry ; —ᴋneᴀᴆ,stretching out.

5. eɪ long, as in *feign* ; —ᴆeɪnc, alms.
   short, as *e* in *egg* ; —ᴘeɪc, sell.

6. eᴏ long, as *eo* in *yeoman* ; —ceol, a song.
   long, with a stress on the *o*,
   as in *mole* ; —eólᴀʏ, knowledge.
   short, like *you* in *young* ; —beoé,drink. *O'Brien*.
   According to Halliday, there are but six instances
   in use, in which this short pronunciation is used.

7. eʏ always long, first as two syllables ;—ᴘeᴜé, behold,
   pronounced ᴘe-ᴜé.
   secondly, as *ay* in *mayor* ;—meᴜn, a finger.

8. ɪᴀ always long, *ee-a*, as *ee* in *peer* ;—ᴈnɪᴀn, the sun.

9. ɪᴏ long, *ee-u*, as *ee* in *keen* ; —ᴘɪon, wine.
   short, as *i* in *kiss* ; —lɪoʏ, a fort.

10. ɪʏ long, as *ew* in *few* ; —ᴘɪʏ, worthy.
    short, as the French *eu* in
    feu, but shorter ; —ᴘᴜʏc, rain.

11. oɪ, long, and stress on *o*, as *oe* in *sloe* ;—cóɪn, just.
    long, and stress on *i*, as *i* in *mile* ;—coɪllɪe, woods.

| Pronunciation. | Example. |

ɹ, long, as *ee* in *bee*;   —cɹoɟöe, heart.
short, as *ea* in **thread**, and
not common;   —oɟöe, teacher.

12. ʏᴀ, always long, as *oo* in *poor*;—ғuᴀɹ, cold.

13. ʏɹ, long, as two syllables;—rúɹl, the eye,
pronounced as *soo-il.*
long, as *uee* in *queen*;   —bᷱöe, yellow.
short, as *ui* in *quill*;   —ғʏɹl, the blood.

The five triphthongs all end in *i*, and are often used to express the genitives, and other inflexions, of words in which diphthongs occur.

1. ᴀoɹ, like *ea* in *near*;   —cᴀoɹɴ, tender.
2. eoɹ, like two syllables, with the
force on *o*, and the *i* short;   —Æoɹɴ, (Owen,)*John.*
3. ɟᴀɹ, as *ea* in *year*, with a kind of—ɟᴀɹɴceᴀɴɴ, the pole
force on both *i*'s. *(Neilson.)*   of the head.
4. ʏɹ, like the pronunciation of *ue*
in *fuel*, with the force on *u*,
and the latter *i* gently sounded;—cɹuɹɴ meek.
5. uᴀɹ, with a sound of all the
vowels; the ʏ as *oo*, and the
force on it; the others very
quick, as ōō—ă̆—ĕe;   —uᴀɹ᷃, graves.

These examples are chiefly from O'Brien's Grammar, and Lynch—authorities relied on by O'Reilly.

Consonants doubled—*cc, pp,* and *tt*, used only at the beginning of words, and pronounced respectively as *g, p,* and *d*.

The double sound of *l* and *n* is formed, as Mr. Neilson well remarks, (p. 141,) "by placing the tongue to press on the upper fore-teeth and the gums, while the point is perceptible between the teeth—the only difference is, that the aspiration to *l* is guttural, and to *n* nasal." The latter is like the *gn* in the French *Seigneur.*

The sound of *rr* is peculiar, and cannot be explained by writing. Mr. Lynch gave the writer the following rule—*"primum levigatum,* secundum aspiratum."

Consonants joined together; and these are of two kinds—1. such as influence each other in the manner called Eclipsis; 2. such as do not.

1. Eclipsis is of most important consideration in the study of the Irish language, as by it, and by the aspiration of initial letters, of which we have already treated, are chiefly marked the inflexions of verbs and nouns. It is when the leading consonant of any word is made to become entirely mute, or much altered in its sound, by having another consonant prefixed.

All the mutables, except *m*, are subject to eclipsis; the immutables cannot be eclipsed. And a consonant, to be eclipsed, must be followed by a vowel, by *l* or *r*, or by *s* before an *n*.

Is to be pronounced

m		b	thus,	aṅ mbṛon, our sorrow ;—aṅ mṛon.
g		c	——	aṅ ʒcuaıṅc, our visit ;—aṅ ʒuaıṅc.
n		d	——	aṅ nọṡl, our desire ; —aṅ nṡl.
b	eclipse	f	——	aṅ bṛṡl, our blood ; —aṅ baıl.
n		g	——	aṅ nʒvaıṛ, our danger ;—aṅ nvaıṛ.
b		p	——	aṅ bpaıṛbe, our child ;—aṅ baıṛbe.
t		s	——	aṅ cṛlac, the rod ; —aṅ clac.
d		t	——	aṅ bcıṛ, our country ; —aṅ bıṛ.

It is to be particularly remembered, that the eclipsing letters are added to the commencement of each word; so that, in looking in the Dictionary for these several terms, we shall find them there under the second letter: thus, look for ʒcuaıṅc under *C*. From this it is clear, that, although the eclipsed letter be omitted in pronunciation, it must not be so in writing; no more than we can omit *k* in writing the word *knot*.

F is said by Vallancey to be eclipsed by *m*, *d*, and *t*; but he confounds with eclipsing certain cases, in which the possessive pronouns ṁo, ọo, and ċo, for ọo, are united with the following noun: in such cases apostrophes should in propriety have been used, as ọ'ṛeaṅʒ, for ọo ṛeaṅʒ, thine anger. There is a peculiarity in the eclipsing of *f* by a *b*, which is, that if it be followed by a broad vowel, the *b* becomes mutable and is sounded as *v* or *w*; thus in the instance adduced of bṛṡl pronounced baıl.

The pronunciation of *ng* is very peculiar, and not to be described by a strict analogy: it is to be uttered with a

nasal catch, like *ng* in *king*, but much stronger; and never as if written thus, *fungus*.

S does not suffer eclipsis except followed by *l*, *n* or *r*, and preceded by the article *an.—O'Reilly.*

A list of cases in which eclipsis takes place, as well as those where aspiration occurs, shall be given hereafter; and, note, the same circumstances which require eclipsis in consonants, require the use of *n* before vowels.—*O'Reilly.*

2. Consonants joined together in the same word, where eclipsis does not operate.

gn has a peculiar sound, rather nasal; and as if a very slender *e*, or the sheva, as in Hebrew, were pronounced between them.

ꞇl as ll, as coolaꞇ, sleep—pronounced collaꞇ.

ln as ll, as colna, flesh—colla.

ꞇn is pronounced as nn, as ceaꞁna, the same—canna, with the peculiar pronunciation of nn explained in p. 8.

In many cases the slight sound of *e*, of which we have spoken, is frequently heard between other consonants, when they occur united in the same word.

I must observe, that, in treating of pronunciation, I have advanced nothing but on the best admitted authorities.

Exercises, principally for the pronunciation of the aspirated, liquid, and double consonants, extracted literatim from Patrick Lynch's Fop-oꞁꝺeaꞃ.

	Meaning.	Pronunciation.
a coꞃ,	his foot ;	*a chuss.*
a bꞃaꞇ,	his cover ;	*a vrath.*
a ꝺun,	his fort ;	*ayhoon.*
a maꞃꞇ,	his beef ;	*avărth.*
a ꞡoꞃꞇ,	his garden ;	*ayhurth*
a ꝼiꞃ,	O man !	*a irr.*
a póꞡ,	his kiss ;	*a foag.*
a ꞃuil,	his eye ;	*a hoo-il.*
a ꞇiꞃ,	his land ;	*a hee-ir.*

LIQUIDS.

	Femin.	Pronunciation.
lam, hand ;	a lam, her hand ;	*all hauv.*
neaꞃꞇ, force ;	a neaꞃꞇ, her force ;	*ann yărth.*
ꞃiꞡ, a king ;	a ꞃiꞡ, her king ;	*arrhee.*

DOUBLE LETTERS.

cc as ᵹ,	as ᴀⲛ cceᴀⲛc,	our right;	*ar gârth.*
ⲣⲣ as ƀ,	as ᴀⲛ ⲣⲣⲣᴀⲓⲛ,	our need;	*ar braw-in.*
cc as ƀ,	as ᴀⲛ ccⲉⲓⲛⲉ,	our fire;	*ar dinné.*
ⲛᵹ nasal as	ᴀⲛ ⲛᵹⲣᴀⲓⲛ,	our hate;	*ar-ngraw-in.*

Words of more difficult or peculiar pronunciation, from the same.

	Meaning.	Pronunciation.
ᴀⲇᴀⲣc,	horn,	*eye-arc.*
ᴀᵹᴀⲓⲃ,	face,	*eye.*
ᴀⲃⲣᴀⲃ,	adore,	*eyeru.*
ᴀⲙᴀⲓⲛ,	river,	*avvuin.*
ᴀⲟ̀ƀᴀⲣ,	cause,	*awur.*
boᵹᴀ,	a bow,	*bow.*
buⲓⲇⲉᴀⲛ,	property,	*buee-an.*
cᴀƀᴀⲓⲛ,	succour,	*cowair.*
ⲣᴀᵹᴀⲓⳑ,	to get,	*fowill.*
ⲣolċᴀ,	covering,	*fullàccha.*
ᵹᴀƀᴀ,	smith,	*gow.*
ᵹⲓuⲙuⲓⲣ,	fir-tree,	*gee-ooish.*
loƀᴀⲛ,	leper,	*llowvar.*
oⲓⲣⲉᴀⲙⲛᴀċ,	fitting,	*errunach.*
ⲣᴀⲙᴀⲣ,	fat,	*rawwar.*
ⲣᴀⲙluᵹᴀⲃ,	pattern,	*sawvloo.*
cᴀⲓⲃⲃⲣⲉ,	apparition,	*thoevshey.*
bᴀlƀ,	stuttering,	*balluv.*
cⲉᴀlᵹ,	a sting,	*kallag.*
ⲇoⲓlƀ,	sorrow,	*dolliv.*
ⲣⲉᴀⲣᵹ,	anger,	*farrag.*
ⲣⲉⲓlƀ,	possession,	*shelliv.*
ⲣⲉᴀlᵹ,	mild,	*shallig.*
ᴀⲓċⲓⲣⲓⲣᵹᴀⲃ,	blasphemy,	*aw-hishshoo.*
bᴀⲓⲃⲉᴀċᴀⲣᴀċ,	thankful,	*baechassach.*
coⲓⲙ-ⲙⲉᴀⲣuᵹᴀⲃ,	comparison,	*covvassoo.*
ᵹⲛⲓoⲙ-ⲉᴀċcᴀc,	feat-performing,	*gneeoveàghtach.*
lᴀⲉċⲉᴀⲙuⲓⳑ,	daily,	*laehoo-il.*

WORDS, OR PARTS OF SPEECH.

I SHALL adopt Mr. O'Reilly's division of the parts of speech into ten, in preference to that of Mr. O'Brien, who does not separate the adjective from the noun; or that of Mr. Halliday, who omits the participle. They are the Article, Noun Substantive, Noun Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

Of the ARTICLE.

There is but one Article, ᴀᴎ, which signifies *the :* it has but one variation, ᴎᴀ, which occurs in the genitive case singular of the feminine gender, and, in all the cases of the plural; ᴎ is added in the genitive plural, when the noun commences with a vowel, or with the influenced letters, ᴆ or �, but the ᴎ in this case more properly belongs to the noun. It is thus declined—

Singular.		Plural.
Nom. ᴀᴎ		ᴎᴀ
Gen. Masc. ᴀᴎ, Fem. ᴎᴀ....................		ᴎᴀ
Dat. ᴀᴎ		ᴎᴀ

In dative and ablative cases, when following the prepositions ᴆo *to,* ᴆo *under,* ᴜᴀ and o *from,* and some others ending with vowels, ᴀᴎ unites with the preposition, and the ᴀ is omitted : ex. ᴆo'ᴎ, ᴠᴀ'ᴎ, and o'ᴎ, for ᴆo ᴀᴎ, ᴠᴀ ᴀᴎ, and o ᴀᴎ; but in such cases an apostrophe should properly be written or printed.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

To Nouns belong number, gender, case, and declension. There are but two numbers in Irish, singular and plural; but two genders, masculine and feminine ; and six cases, the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.

Declension shews forth the changes which nouns undergo in their several varieties of number and case. There is nothing in which modern Irish Grammarians differ so much, and so materially, as in the declension of nouns: some of them, forgetting the great antiquity and eastern character of the language, have endeavoured to cramp it to the mould of European rules. A Grammarian should not, indeed, forget the influence which these must naturally have upon a tongue, which, although preserved with astonishing originality, must, through the use of it by persons in continual contact with others whose language was constructed on a different principle, have bent much to assimilate with it. It will therefore be found, that, according to the system of O'Brien, adopted by O'Reilly, and most others, we must look for the inflexions of nouns *chiefly* to the beginning of the words, while we must not neglect their terminations. Acting upon this principle, it matters not whether, with O'Brien, I make the number of declensions to be three; or, with O'Reilly, four; as his first and second are but subdivisions of O'Brien's first. O'Reilly's division is perhaps preferable; and I shall follow it, because it induces fewer exceptions to general rules.

Respecting the formation of the cases of regular nouns, I must premise, that the Nominative and Accusative, in both Substantives and Adjectives, are always the same; so are the Dative and Ablative—I shall not, therefore, from henceforth, always notice the Accusative or Ablative cases, in speaking of the rules, or exhibiting the declensions, of either species of Nouns. The Vocative of masculine nouns is generally like the Nominative, and the Vocative of Feminine sometimes like the Nominative. The Nominative Plural is generally the same with the Genitive Singular; and the Genitive Plural with Nominative Singular. The first part of this rule will be found to agree with many other languages, for instance, in the Latin, *libri*, &c.

The first declension of Substantives is of Feminine Nouns, commencing with vowels; the Genitive requires *h* to be prefixed; so do all the other cases of the Plural, except the Genitive, which requires an *n* after the article.

Example—oιξ, *a virgin.*

Sing.	*Plur.*
Nom. ᴀη οιξ, the virgin.	*Nom.* ηᴀ hoξᴀ, the virgins.
Gen. ηᴀ hoιξ, of the virgin.	*Gen.* ηᴀ ηοξ, of the virgins.
Dat. oo'η or oo ᴀη οιξ, to the virgin.	*Dat.* oo ηᴀ hoξᴀιb, to the virgins.

2d Decl. Masculine Nouns beginning with vowels.

The Nom. and Accusative Singular require *t* to be prefixed. The Genitive Singular suffers no change. The Plural is as in the first Declension.

Example—ιᴀгξ, *a fish.*

Sing.	*Plur.*
Nom. ᴀη Ϛιᴀгξ, the fish.	*Nom.* ηᴀ heιгc, hιᴀгcᴀ, the fishes.
Gen. ᴀη eιгc.	*Gen.* ηᴀ ηιᴀгc.
Dat. oo'η, or oo ᴀη ιᴀгξ.	*Dat.* oo ηᴀ hιᴀгcᴀιb, hιᴀгcᴀ.

The gender, then, of a noun beginning with a vowel is easily ascertained in the singular number; for, if *t* be prefixed to the Nominative or Accusative, or *h* omitted from the Genitive, it is masculine.

3d Decl. Feminine nouns beginning with consonants.

In this declension the initial letter of gen. sing. never suffers variation, but all mutable consonants, (except *d*, *s*, and *t*,) if the article is used, must be aspirated in the other cases of the sing. In the plural there is no change, except in the gen. which must be eclipsed if commencing with a consonant that can suffer eclipsis, unless it be an *s*. Some grammarians eclipse the dative; and O'Reilly, by his example, which is that used here, allows that it may be sometimes expressed by eclipsis, sometimes by aspiration.

Example—ċolᴀm, a dove.

Sing.	*Plur.*
Nom. ᴀη ċolᴀm, the dove.	*Nom.* ηᴀ colᴀιme, or colᴀmᴀ.
Gen. ηᴀ colᴀιme, or colᴀmᴀ.	*Gen.* ηᴀ ξcolᴀm.
Dat. oo'η ċolᴀm, ξcolᴀm, or ċolᴀιme.	*Dat.* oo ηᴀ colᴀmᴀιb.

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* The addition of the article changes the meaning from *a* to *the*, from indefinite to definite.

If the noun begin with *s*, followed by a vowel, or by *l* or *r*, it must be eclipsed instead of aspirated, by having *t* prefixed to all the cases of the sing. except the gen. and vocative.

Example—ᵊsúl, an eye.
Nom. an ᴄᵊúl, the eye.
Gen. na rúile.
Dat. do'n ᴄᵊúil.

4th Decl. Masculine Nouns, beginning with consonants.

In this, the initial letter of the gen. sing. if a mutable consonant must be aspirated, except it be an *s*. followed by a vowel, or by *l* or *r*. The dative sing. must be aspirated, or eclipsed. The gen. plur. must be eclipsed, and the vocatives aspirated. The other cases suffer no change.

Ꝺ and ᴄ sometimes afford an exception, as Ꝺɪa God, gen. Ꝺe.

Example—cꞃań, a tree.
Sing.	*Plur.*
Nom. an cꞃań, the tree.	*Nom.* na cꞃań.
Gen. an ċꞃań.	*Gen.* na ᵹcꞃań.
Dat. do'nᵹcꞃań orċꞃań.	*Dat.* do na cꞃaḃaɪḃ—cꞃaḃa.

Nouns of this declension, beginning with *s*, and followed by a vowel, or by *l* or *r*, require *t* to be prefixed in the Gen. Dat. and Abl. Sing.

Immutable consonants suffer no initial changes : but, if the nouns with which they commence be feminine, they are marked by a broader or double pronunciation after the article.

The inflexions of nouns are 1. often connected with changes in the vowels contained in them ; these become more attenuated than in the Nom. cases, or the reverse : they also 2. influence the terminations of nouns. Connected with the changes of the vowels, it will be necessary to make some observations on the Genders of Nouns ; but I shall very much diminish the number of rules, with their exceptions, which are laid down by grammarians, as they are difficult, uncertain, and perplexing ; and present only a few of them, and such as are generally admitted to be correct.*

* It is recommended to the learner not to incumber himself with these rules, until he may have acquired some general knowledge of the language.

One test of Genders is the use of the article in the gen. sing. If *an* agrees with the noun it is masc.—if *na*, fem. The use of the aspirated gen. sing. and of the *t* or *h* prefixed, according to rules already laid down, are also tests. Most nouns whose last vowel is broad, or an *e* followed by a consonant, are masc. and those whose last vowel is slender, are fem. All proper names of men, and in general names of offices belonging to men, and nouns signifying males, are masculine; but names of women, and of offices peculiar to them, and nouns signifying females, are feminine.

The names of countries and rivers are feminine.

Diminutives ending in ᴇᴀɴ or ᴀɴ are masculine, and those ending in ᴇᴏᵹ, ᴏᵹ, or ɪɴ, are feminine.

Derivatives ending in ᴀċ, ᴀɪᵭᴇ, ᴠɪᵭᴇ, ᴀɪɴᴇ, ᵹċ, ᴏɪɴ, or ᴇᴏɪɴ, and derivative or abstract nouns in ᴀᵹ or ᴇᵹ, are masculine.

Those taking an increase, and ending in a slender vowel, are feminine, as bᴠᴀɪɴᴇ, *perpetuity*; and abstract nouns ending in ᴀċᴄ or ᴇċᴅ are feminine.

Nouns compounded of two substantives are of the gender of the latter.

2. With respect to the inflexions of the terminations of nouns, the rules that are simple and most general are as follows—

1. The dative and abl. sing. generally terminate like the nom. sing. but the dative and ablative plural are formed by the addition of ᴀɪb, if the last vowel of the nom. sing. be broad, and of ɪb if it be slender. Some nouns, however, that transpose their final consonant in the gen. sing. as ᴠᴀʟᴀċ, *a burden*, gen. ᴠᴀʟċᴀ, form the dat. and abl. plur. by making the addition to the gen. as ᴠᴀʟċᴀɪb: but in words of one syllable, they sometimes end like the nom. plur. as ɴᴀ ꜰɪɪ *the men*, ᴅᴏ ɴᴀ ꜰɪɪ *to the men*.

2 Regular masculine nouns ending in unaspirated consonants, seldom change their final letter; but, if the last vowel be broad, it is attenuated in the gen. by the insertion of ɪ after it, thus bɴᴀᴄ, *a garment*, gen. bɴᴀɪᴄ; if of the feminine gender, they require, besides

this attenuation, (where the last vowel is broad,) the addition e to the gen. thus, ⲧⲓⲣ, *a country*, gen. sing. ⲧⲓⲣⲉ ; ⲥⲟⲣ, *a leg*, ⲥⲟⲓⲣⲉ.

3. Regular nouns ending in aspirated consonants, excepting ċ, seldom vary their terminations in any cases, except the dat. plur. ; but if the nom. terminate in ċ, the gen. sing. generally ends in ẋ : some nouns of one syllable, as eⲁċ *a horse*, ⲗⲁⲟċ *a hero*, ⲥⲣⲟċ *saffron*, retain ċ in the gen. thus, eⲓċ *of a horse*, &c.

4. Words having ⲁ or o for their last vowel, are often irregular in their attenuation ; but the diphthong eⲁ is generally changed into eⲓ or ⲓ, eⲩ into eoⲓ, ⲓⲁ into eⲓ, and ⲓo into eⲁ in the masculine, and ⲓ in the feminine, though with exceptions.

5. Nouns in ⲓⲣ, except derivatives in oⲓⲣ, usually have the gen. sing. ⲁⲣ or ⲁⲣⲁ in the masculine, and ⲁ, ⲁċ or ⲁċⲁ in the feminine ; as ⲥⲁⲧⲁⲓⲣ *a chair*, gen. ⲥⲁⲧⲣⲁⲥⲁ.

6. Nouns ending in vowels generally terminate all the cases of the sing. alike, but some take ⲩⲁ or ⲁⲣⲁ in the gen. sing. : many nouns ending in vowels make no final change in any case but the dat. and abl. plural.

7. Substantives ending in ⲓⲙ, or ⲓⲟⲙ, generally make their plurals in ⲁⲛⲩⲁ. ....

8. In masc. nouns the voc. terminates like the gen. excepting such as take a broad increase in the gen. Fem. nouns terminate their voc. like the nom.

I have taken much pains to condense from the best authorities, and to simplify the foregoing rules. They seem to admit of the fewest exceptions ; and I think that it will sufficiently appear, from a consideration of them, and still more were the subject to be followed through the conflicting opinions of grammarians, that any attempt to regulate the inflexions of nouns, by exclusive or principal attention to their final changes and attenuations, is contrary to the genius of the Irish language, and must lead to endless perplexity.

I shall present here the modes of declining the following nouns—ⲗⲁ *a day*, ⲙⲓ *a month*; ⲥⲣⲟ *a hovel*, ⲃⲟ *a cow*, ⲃⲉⲛ *a woman*, and ⲥⲗⲁⲛ children. I omit many others that are irregular, but of less common use.

The following are taken from *O'Brien* and *O'Reilly.*

lá *a day,* mas.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	lá	laete, laoite.
Gen.	lae, laoi	lá.
Dat.	lá, ló	laetib, laoitib.

mí *a month,* masc. and fem.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	an mí, or mí	na míosa.
Gen.	na míosa, or an míos	na mí, or míos.
Dat.	do'n mís, or mís	do na míosaib.

cró *a hovel,* masc.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	an cró	na craoi or craoite.
Gen.	an craoi	na gcró or cró.
Dat.	do'n gcró, or crí, or cró.	dona craoib or craoitib.

bó *a cow,* fem.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	an bó	na ba, or bai.
Gen.	na bó, or bóin	na mbó.
Dat.	do'n bóin	da na braib.

bean *a woman,* fem.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	an bean	na mná.
Gen.	na mna	na ban or mban.
Dat.	do'n mnaoi	dona mnaib.

clan *a tribe,* or *children,* fem.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	clan	na clana.
Gen.	na cloine	na gclanain.
Dat.	do'n gcloin	dona clanaib.

An is expressive of the diminution of a substantive, thus, cnoc *a hill,* cnocan *a hillock.* Some of these have inferior diminutions, as cnoicib *a very small hill.* These are formed by adding the i of the primitive gen. in the penultimate syllable, and changing the last a into i.

Of NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Nouns Adjective abound in the Irish language, and to them its poetry owes much of its beauty and force: like substantives they suffer changes, both in their initials and terminations, which mark their relation to other words; and the same circumstances contribute to these changes, as cause similar variations in substantives.

The adjectives generally follow their substantive; and, when they precede them, they suffer no change in their termination; but, if they begin with vowels, they will require a *t* prefixed to the nom sing. masc. and to the gen. plural, when preceded by the article. They suffer no change in the nom.. sing. on account of gender, and none in their terminations, when they end with vowels.

Adjectives following substantives generally suffer changes as follows—

1. With mutables for their initials, (except *d, s,* or *t,* following a noun ending with *n,*) they must be aspirated in the nom.* and voc. sing. of the fem. gender, and in the gen. dat. and voc. sing of the masc. gender; likewise in the plural the gen. fem. must be aspirated—and, note, the gen. sing. is eclipsed in the same gender.

2. Terminating in consonants, and having 1. Their last vowel broad, they require in the masc. gender an *i* after them, or else to have the broad vowel changed to an *i* in the gen. sing. but, if they be of the fem. gender, there must be added a small increase in the gen. sing. 2. If their last vowel be slender, there is no change from the nom. in the gen. masc. but a small increase in the gen. fem. And

3. According to some grammarians, all the cases of the plural, except the gen. take a broad increase, if the last be a broad vowel; and a slender increase, if the last vowel be slender.

Some few adjectives of one syllable, with their last vowel broad, take a broad increase in their gen fem.; and some, as well as substantives, are so irregular, that they are not reducible to rule.

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* Neilson adds the dat. and abl. also; but O Reilly prefers eclipsing them.

Two instances of adjectives, declined in the first three cases of both numbers, will suffice as examples here.

cṁaṅ aṗ, *a high tree*, masc.

Sing.	*Plur.*
Nom. aṅ cṁaṅ aṗ...............	ṅa cṁaiṅ aiṗ.
Gen. aṅ cṁaiṅ aiṗ...............	ṅa ʒcṁaṅ aṗ.
Dat. ṿo'ṅ cṁaṅ or ʒcṁaṅ aṗ....	ṿo ṅa cṁaiṅaiḃ aṗa.

beaṅ aṗ, *a tall woman*, fem.

Nom. aṅ beaṅ aṗ...............	ṅa mṅa aiṗe, or aṗa.
Gen. ṅa mṅa aiṗe	ṅa baṅ aṗ.
Dat. ṿo'ṅmṅaoi aṗ,or aiṗ ṿo ṅa mṅaiḃ aiṗe,or aṗa.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

There are regularly but three; but in poetry the bards, as Mr. O'Brien remarks, "passed the ordinary bounds; and upon the superlative, which their heated imaginations made the positive degree, raised a second comparative and superlative;" and on this even a third of each of these.

The comparative now in common use is formed by adding ɛ to the positive; and attenuating the last vowel, if it be broad. The superlative is the same as the comparative, with the addition of the particle aᴦ. It is also expressed by the following particles added to the positive, which aspirate its initial letter, if it be a mutable consonant.

aṅ ᴦaᴙ ᴘó.

Nᴉoᴦ corrupted from ṅᴉ ᴦa or ṅᴉ ḃᴠᴦ, is often prefixed to the comparative: ᴘó signifies *very*; and is rather a sign of eminent quality in a thing, than a degree of comparison; so also are ᴦᴉᴦ, ᴠᴦ, and according to Mr. O'Reilly, ᴦaᴙ: aṅ is a particle of excess still more forcible.

The following adjectives are irregular in their comparison—(See O'Reilly, Lynch, &c.)

Positive.	Comparative.
maıt, good	ғeṁ, ғeıṁoe.
olc, bad	meṙa, mırce, meṙıoe.
móṙ, great	mo, moıoe.
beᵹ, little	lıᵹa, lıᵹaıoe.
ᵹeṁ, short	ᵹıoṁa, ᵹıṁıoe.
ғaoa, long	ғaıoe, ғıa, ғaıoıoe, ғéıoıoe.
ғuṁır, } easy	ғ́ṙa, ғ́ṙaıoe, vṙa, vṙaıoe.
ưṙưṙa, }	
ʇeʇ, hot	oea, ʇeıʇe, ʇeıʇıoe.
oeᵹ, good	oeó.
ғoᵹưr, near	ғoırce, ғoırᵹe.

Adjectives of place end in ać, added to the name of the place; thus, Spáın *Spain*, Spáıneać *Spanish*, and also a Spaniard, or Spanish man.

Adjectives of numbers are as follows—(see *Neilson*, &c.)

		Cardinal.	Ordinal, *as first*, &c.
	1,	aon,	ceṙo.
	2,	oo, or oá,	oaṙa.
	3,	ʇṙı,	ʇṙeaṙ.
	4,	ceaʇaıṙ, or ceıʇṙe, ceʇṙaṁaó.
	5,	cúᵹ,	cúᵹeó.
	6,	re,	reıreó.
	7,	rećʇ,	reaćṁaó.
	8,	oćʇ,	oćʇṁaó.
	9,	naoı,	naoṁaó.
	10,	oeıć,	oeıćṁaó.

All that follow, up to twenty, are expressed by combinations of the foregoing, thus—

		Cardinal	Ordinal
	11,	aon oeaᵹ,	aonaó oeaᵹ.
	20,	ғıćce,	ғıćceaó.
	21,	aon aᵹưr ғıćce,	aonṁaó ғıćceaó.
	22,	oa 7 ғıćce,	oaṙa ғıćceaó.

Two more instances will exhibit the nature of these compounds, up to 100.

	30,	oeıó aṙ ғıćceó,	oeıćṁeó aṙ ғıćceaó.
	31,	aon oeaᵹ 7 ғıćce,	aonaó oeᵹ aṙ ғıćceaó.
	100,	céao,	céao.
	200,	oa céao,	oa céao.
	1000,	mıle,	mıle.

There is an idiom in very common use, which is to call 7 great 6—

Ex. móṗ ṫeiṫṗ, 7.

Persons are thus—ᴀon, one person; ᴅíṗ or beiṗc, two persons; cṗiuṗ, three; and so on, cecáṗaṗ, cᴐᴈeṗ, ṗeiṗeṗ, ṗeáĉaṗ, ocᴀṗ, naoṅaṗ, ᴅeiĉnaṁaṗ. Numbers over ten are thus expressed—ᴀon-ṗeṗ-ᴅéᴐᴈ, *eleven men*, &c. The influence of these on aspiration shall be noticed hereafter.

The termination of a vowel before ṗ is therefore often indicative of person, and, added to a word, gives it that character; thus, melcᴀ *deceived*, melcᴀiṗ or oiṗ *deceiver*.

The termination ᴀĉc is, in general, the sign of a substantive formed from an adjective, somewhat similar to the termination *ness* in English, thus, ṗeᴀṗᴀṁṅl *manly,* ṗeᴀṗᴀṁṅlᴀĉc *manliness.* When the primitive adjective ends in cᴀ, the substantive is formed by the addition of ṗ, thus, mᴀcᴀncᴀ *honest*, mᴀcᴀncᴀṗ *honesty.*

The following example will serve to exhibit some of the combinations usual in the formation of derivative words in the Irish language; but I do not conceive it necessary to enlarge upon this subject here.

meᴀlcᴀ *deceived*, is the part. past of the verb *to deceive.*
meᴀlcᴀiṗ *a deceiver*, meᴀlcᴀiṗᴇĉc *deceit.*
meᴀlcᴀn *a low deceiver.* melcᴀnᴀṗ *low deceit.*

There is a general rule in the composition of words, which is much quarrelled with by many grammarians, as having somewhat injured the language, by the strictness with which it has been adhered to. It will be found to have been very generally adopted. It is technically called leᴀĉᴀn ṗe leᴀĉᴀn, ⁊ cᴀol ṗe cᴀol; or *broad with broad, and slender with slender;* and it makes it necessary, "*that the vowel which goes before a consonant, must be of the same class with the vowel which follows that consonant; i. e. both broad, or both slender.*" Hence we have ṗeᴀll *treason*, and ṗeᴀlcᴀiṗ *a traitor;* but from cᴀiṅc *speech*, we cannot by this rule have cᴀiṅcᴀiṗ, so that this termination must be thus, cᴀiṅceoiṗ.—(*See O'Reilly's Preface to his Dictionary, c.* II. *Neilson* and *O'Brien.*)

OF PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are of six kinds—Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Indefinite.

The Personal Pronouns are—me I, ꞇꞟ thou or you, ꞓ or ꞃꞓ he, ꞁ or ꞟ she. They are thus declined—

me, I.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. me I .... ꞃꞟꞅ we.	
Gen. mo mine, *or* of me ... Ꞑꞃ our, *or* of us.	
Dat. ꝺáꞙm *or* ꝺoꞙm, for ꝺo me, ꝺꞃꞟ, for ꝺo ꞟꞅ, to us.	
to me.	
Acc. me me. .... ꞟꞅ *or* ꞃꞟꞅ us.	
Ab. ꞃáꞙm, for ꞃáꝺ me, from me ꞃáꞟꞅ, for ꞃáꝺ ꞟꞅ, from us.	

ꞇꞟ, thou.

Nom. ꞇꞟ thou .... ꞟꞅ *or* ꞃꞟꞅ ye.	
Gen. ꝺo thine *or* of thee... �ꞃ *or* ꝺꞃꞟꞅ, your, *or* of you.	
Dat. ꝺꞟꞁꞇ, for ꝺo ꞇꞟ, to thee ꝺꞟꞅ, for ꝺo ꞟꞅ, to ye.	
Acc. ꞇꞟ thou .... ꞟꞅ *or* ꞃꞟꞅ, ye.	
Voc. Ʝ ꞃꞃꞃꞓ O thou! .... ꞟꞅ ꞃꞓ O ye!	
Ab. ꞃáꞟꞃꞃ *or* ꞃáꞟꞇ, for ꞃáꝺ ꞃáꞟꞅ, for ꞃáꝺ ꞟꞅ, from ye.	
ꞇꞟ, from thee.	

ꞃꞓ he, and ꞃꞟ she.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ꞃꞓ he, and ꞃꞟ she .... ꞟáꝺ *or* ꞃꞟáꝺ they.	
Gen. ꞑ his, its, of him, hers, ꞑ their *or* of them.	
or of her.	
Dat. ꝺo to him; ꝺꞟꞁ, for ꝺo ꞁ, ꝺoꞟꞅ to them.	
to her.	
Acc. e him, it, ꞁ her .... ꞟáꝺ them.	
Ab. ꞃáꝺ from him; ꞃáꞟꞃ & ꞃáꝺꞇꞑ from them.	
ꞃáꝺꞇꞁ, for ꞃáꝺ ꞁ, from her.	

The possessives are, mo mine, ꝺo thine, or your, ꞑ his, hers, its, or theirs. These are only the genitives of the personal pronouns.

There is an emphatic form belonging to both personal and possessive pronouns—thus, me is *I*; but the addition of ᵱe thus, mᵢᵱe, creates the emphatic meaning, *I myself.*

This addition is of ᵱe or ᵢᵱe in the 1st person, ᵱᴀ in the 2d, and ᵱᵢ, ᵱᵢⁿ, or ᵱᴀⁿ, in the 3d person sing. e in the 1st person, ᵱe in the 2d, and ᵱᴀⁿ in the 3d person plural.

Example.

mᵢᵱe myself.
ᴄᴠᵱᴀ thyself, ᴅᵥᵢᴄᵱᴀ to thyself.
ᵱéᵱᵢⁿ or éᵱᵧⁿ himself, ᵢᵱᵢ or ᵱᵢᵱᵢ herself, ᴅᴏ ᵱᴀⁿᴛᴏ himself.
ᵢⁿⁿe or ᵱᵢⁿⁿe ourselves.
ᵱᵢᴆᵱe yourselves, ᴅᵢᴆᵱe to yourselves.
ᵱᵢᴀᴅᵱᴀⁿ or ᵢᴀᴅᵱᴀⁿ themselves, ᴅᴏᵢᴆᵱᵧⁿ to themselves.

The emphatic increase, when added to a possessive pronoun, is generally put to the noun that follows it, thus, mo lᴀm ᵱᴀ *my hand;* but an hyphen should properly be used, thus, mo lᴀm-ᵱᴀ. The increase to possessives is ᵱᴀ in the sing. and 2d person plural, ⁿe in the 1st, and ᵱᴀⁿ in the 3d person plural.

ᵮeᵢⁿ is a word expressive of *self* or *own*, and is used with possessive pronouns in like manner, *e. g.* mo lᴀm ᵱeᵢⁿ, *mine own hand.*

ᵱᵥm or ᵱᵢᵥm occur in some manuscripts subjoined in the emphatic form to the different person of ᵱe.

Personal and possessive pronouns are often compounded with prepositions, so as to appear but one word. The learner should become well acquainted with these, as they are almost always used in combination, and without any apostrophe, or other mark, to note their being so compounded.

The letters ᴀ, ᵢ, ᴄ, ᴛ, or p, are often introduced to connect the words: the latter, however, only in the 3d person.

Three examples of this mode of combination will serve to illustrate this subject here.

Example—ᴀᴈ *with.*

ᴀᴈ—ᴍe	....	ᴀᴈᴀᴍ	with me.
—	ᴄᴠ	....	ᴀᴈᴀᴅ	—— thee.
—	e	....	ᴀ|ᴈe	—— him.
—	ı	....	ᴀ|ᴄı	—— her.
—	ıꝺ	....	ᴀᴈᴜıꝺ	—— us.
—	ıᴃ	....	ᴀᴈᴀıᴃ	—— ye.
—	ᴀ	....	ᴀᴄᴀ	—— them.

ᴄꝶı *through.*

ᴄꝶı—ᴍe	....	ᴄꝶıᴍ	through me.
—	ᴄᴠ	....	ᴄꝶıᴄ	—— thee.
—	e	....	ᴄꝶıᴅ	—— him.
—	ı	....	ᴄꝶıᴄı	—— her.
—	ıꝺ	....	ᴄꝶıꝺ	—— us.
—	ıᴃ	....	ᴄꝶıᴃ	—— ye.
—	ᴀ	....	ᴄꝶıoᴄᴀ	—— them.

ꝺo *to.*

ꝺo—ᴍo	....	ꝺoᴍ	to my.
——	ꝺo	....	ꝺoꝺ	—— thy.
—	ᴀ	....	ꝺ'ᴀ	—— his or her.
—	ᴀꝶ	....	ꝺᴀꝶ	—— our.
—	ᴀ	....	ꝺ'ᴀ	—— their.

In possessive pronouns the third person singular, and second and third plural, do not unite with the preposition; and in the third persons sing. and plur. they require an *n* to be prefixed, thus—

ꝼo ꝺ'ᴀ, under his, her, or their.

The emphatic increase of the personal compounds is as in the case of the primitives, thus, ᴀᴈᴀᴍꝼᴀ *with myself*; but the possessive compounds require that the increase should follow the noun with which they are connected, thus, ꝶeᴍ ʟᴀꝶꝼᴀ *with mine own hand.*

The four other kinds of pronouns are indeclinable.

The relative pronouns are ᴀ, *who, which, that, all that, whatever* ; and ⁊oċ ⁊oċᴀ, *who, which* : they are indeclinable.

The demonstrative pronouns are; ⱃo, *this, these, here* ; ⱃⁱⱀ, *that, those, there* ; ⱃⱴó and ⱴo, *that, those, there*, or *yon*.

Interrogative pronouns are cⁱᴀ, ce, cⁱ, *who, which* ; cⁱó, cⱃⱸó, cᴀⱴ, *what* ; cᴀ, *what, where*.

These interrogatives combined with adverbs, make the following words in very common use—

cᴀⱃoⁱⱀ,	when,	*or* cᴀ, *or* cᴀⱃᴀ,	what time ?
cᴀⱼⱴe,	wherefore,	*or* cᴀ ⱃᴀc,	what cause ?
caeⱃ,	whence,	*or* cᴀ ᴀⱃ,	what from ?
cᴀⁱc,	when, ——	*or* cᴀ ᴀⁱc,	what place ?
cᴀⱼⱴᴀ,	how long,	*or* cᴀ ⱃᴀⱴᴀ,	what long ?
cⁱoⱀᴀⱃ,	how,	*or* cᴀ ⱀóⱃ,	what mode ?
cⁱoⱀᴀⱴ,	where,	*or* cᴀ ⁱoⱀᴀⱴ,	what place ?
cⱃeᴀⱴ,	what,	*or* cᴀ ⱃᴀoⱴ,	what thing ?

O'Brien mentions ⱬᴀⱴ, cᴀⱴ, ⱬⱴo, cᴀ, ce, ⱬᴀ, and ⱬe, as interrogative adverbials that are indiscriminately used.

Indefinite pronouns are ᴀⱀ ce, ᴀⱀ cⁱ, *he*, or *the person who*, or *that* ; cᴀċ, ⱬᴀċ, *all, every* ; cⱴⁱⱴ, eⁱⱬⁱⱀ, *some* ; ᴀⁱle, eⁱle, oⁱle, *other* ; ⱴⁱle, *all* ; ⱀeᴀċ, *any one* ; ce ⱴe, cⁱⱴ ⱴe, ⱬⁱⱴ ⱴe, *whosoever, whatsoever*, which are contractions of cⁱᴀ and ⱴᴀⱴ, or ⱴⱴó, *was*, or *were*.

Of VERBS and PARTICIPLES.

Verbs are of four kinds, Active, Passive, Impersonal and Neuter—the latter have no passive voice, the impersonals have a passive termination.

All regular verbs have 1. two voices, Active and Passive.

2. Six Moods, Imperative, Indicative, Potential, Conditional, Consuetudinal, and Infinitive.

3. Three Tenses, Present, Past, and Future; these tenses have each of them a relative form, governed by a relative pronoun, expressed or understood.

4. Two Numbers, Singular and Plural.

5. Three Persons; and

6. Three Participles, Present, Past, and Future.

Mr. O'Reilly and others very properly make but one conjugation, for the final Vowel being broad or long makes no difference in regard to the general rules of inflection.

Verbs as well as Pronouns have an emphatic form, thus—ᴛᴀɪᴍ *I am*, ᴛᴀɪᴍɴᴇ *I myself am*.

The second person sing. imper. mood is the root of the Verb; but it appears in dictionaries under the first person sing. indic. mood, and present tense.

The Consuetudinal Mood is denied by some grammarians, but I adopt it on the authority of O'Reilly, Lynch, Halliday, and others: and it will be clear to any reader of Neilson, that he should have made it a mood, and not a tense, as he makes it to be sometimes past, sometimes future.

The inflections of Verbs are very much distinguished by initial changes, which appear in the example, and shall also be presented in one view hereafter.

The following general rules respecting final changes are borrowed from O'Brien.

1. No Verb can grammatically end in *m* or *i* in the plural, or *o* in the singular.

2. The first pers. sing. indic. mood, pres. tense, is always formed by adding ᴀᴍ or ɪᴍ to the root, according as *its* final vowel be broad or slender.

3. The letter *f* should never be omitted in the future tense of any verb, except the Auxiliary; thus, ᴍᴇᴀʟ *deceive thou*, ᴍᴇᴀʟꝼᴀᴅ *I will deceive*. This letter is also always used in the potential and conditional moods.

4. Active Verbs in the consuet. mood, change the final *m* of the first pers. sing. indic. mood, pres. tense into ɴ, if

c

the pronoun accompany it ; but that mood in passive verbs is formed by adding r to their participles.

5. When a relative is either written or understood, all the persons of the indic. pres. end in *as* or *eas* ; but the past tense ends like the root of the verb.

The preceding rules are such as are most generally acknowledged and important—the student will learn others best, from the example of a regularly conjugated verb.

It is to be observed, that grammarians give two conjugations of a regular verb, the antient and the modern—the first is more common in books; the latter in conversation, and it does appear to be a bending of the oral language to the necessity of assimilation with modern tongues, by the more frequent use of auxiliary verbs and separate particles, in order to express the various inflections. I conceive it to be necessary to exhibit them both ; but it will in the first place be proper to present the conjugation of the auxiliary, *to be,* &c.

AUXILIARY VERB.

The several modifications of the verb *to be* are drawn from five sources—ᴀᴦ or ᴉᴦ *it is*; ᴄᴀ *is, it is*; ꜰᴜᴉꞁ *is, it is*; ᴦᴀᴉᵬ *was*; and ᴃᴉ or ᴃᴉᵬ *it is.*

1. Ꭺᴦ or ᴉᴦ is only used in two tenses of the indicative mood, as ᴉᴦ ᴍᴇ *I am*, or *it is I* ; ᴉᴦ ᴄᴜ, &c. and ᴃᴀ or ᴃᴜᵬ ᴍᴇ *I was*, or *it was I* ; and so on with the pronouns of the several persons.

This auxiliary is frequently used with a repetition of itself, or of ᴄᴀ, thus, ᴉᴦ ᴇ ᴉᴦ ᴌᴀᴉᵬᴉᴦ *it is he that is strong* ; ᴉᴦ ᴍᴇ ᴄᴀ ᴌᴀᴉᵬᴉᴦ *it is I that am strong.* The English learner will here recognise a common Hibernicism, which is a literal translation of the Irish idiom.

2. Ꭲᴀ is used only in the present indic: and as a positive affirmative, instead of the present indic. of ᴃᴉ : ᴀ is very frequently, but improperly, affixed to it, as ᴀᴄᴀᴉᴍ *I am.*

Indic. present—modern mode.

ᴄᴀ ᴍᴇ, or ᴀᴄᴀ ᴍᴇ *I am* ; and so with the several personal pronouns.

Antient mode.

Sing.	Plur.
ⲧⲁⲓⲙ, or ⲁⲧⲁⲓⲙ.	ⲧⲁⲙⲩⲛ, ⲧⲁⲙⲁⲟⲓⲃ, or ⲁⲧⲁⲙⲩⲛ &c.
ⲧⲁⲓⲛ, ⲧⲁⲟⲓⲛ, or ⲁⲧⲁⲓⲛ, &c.	
ⲧⲁ, or ⲁⲧⲁ.	ⲧⲁⲃⲩⲛ, ⲧⲁⲧⲁⲓ, ⲧⲁⲧⲁⲟⲓ, or ⲁⲧⲁⲃⲩⲛ, &c.
	ⲧⲁⲓⲃ, or ⲁⲧⲁⲓⲃ.

3. ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ, or ⲅⲱⲗ *is, it is.*

Modern mode.

ⲃⲉⲩⲗⲓⲙ, or ⲅⲉⲗⲓⲙ, and ⲃⲉⲩⲗ, or ⲅⲱⲗ me *I am ;* ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ, or ⲅⲩⲓⲗ ⲧⲩ *thou art ;* and so through the several persons.

Antient mode.

Sing.	Plur.
ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲓⲙ, *I am.*	ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲙⲓⲛ, or ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲙⲓⲃ.
ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲛ.	ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲃⲩⲛ, or ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲧⲉⲓⲃ.
ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ ⲣⲉ.	ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲓⲃ.

Also, ⲅⲩⲓⲗⲓⲙ, ⲅⲩⲓⲗⲓⲛ ⲧⲩ, &c.

Negative present, (from *O'Reilly* and *Neilson.*)

Sing.	Plur.
ⲛⲓ ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲓⲙ, ⲛⲓⲉⲗ me, or ⲛⲓ'ⲗ me *I am not.*	ⲛⲓ ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲙⲓⲃ, ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ ⲣⲓⲩ̄, ⲛⲓⲉⲗⲙⲓⲃ, or ⲛⲓ'ⲗⲙⲓⲃ.
ⲛⲓ ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲓⲛ, ⲛⲓⲉⲗ, or ⲛⲓ'ⲗ ⲧⲩ.	ⲛⲓ ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲧⲓ, ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ ⲣⲓⲃ, ⲛⲓⲉⲗ, or ⲛⲓ'ⲗ ⲣⲓⲃ.
ⲛⲓ ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ ⲣⲉ, ⲛⲓⲉⲗ, or ⲛⲓ'ⲗ ⲣⲉ.	ⲛⲓ ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ, ⲛⲓⲉⲗ, or ⲛⲓ'ⲗ ⲣⲓⲁⲃ.

Interrogative, of which ⲁ or ⲁⲛ prefixed is the sign.

ⲁ or ⲁⲛ ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲓⲙ, or ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ me, *am I?*	ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲙⲁⲟⲓⲃ, ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲉⲁⲙ, or ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ ⲣⲓⲩ̄?
ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲓⲛ, or ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ ⲧⲩ?	ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ ⲣⲓⲃ?
ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ ⲣⲉ?	ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗⲓⲃ, or ⲃⲉⲩⲓⲗ ⲣⲓⲁⲃ?

4. ⲣⲁⲓⲃ *was,* of which there is but one tense, to wit, the past. Mr O'Reilly says, that it is a contraction from ⲣⲟ ⲃⲓ.

Modern mode.

ⲣⲁⲓⲃ me, *I was,* or *was I?* and so through the persons.

Antient mode.

Sing.	Plur.
ʀabaɼ *I was.*	ʀabamaɼ.
ʀabeaɼ	ʀababaɼ.
ʀaɪƀ.	ʀabaᴅaɼ.

5. bɪ or bɪᴅ *it is.*
Imperative mood.

Sing.	Plur.
	bɪoᴅ ɼɪɴ, bɪoɪɼ, bɪoᴅmaoɪᴅ.
bɪ, bɪᴅ *be thou.*	bɪoᴅ ɴb, bɪoɪᴅ,
bɪaᴅ, or bɪᴅ ɼe.	bɪoᴅ ɾaᴅ, bɪᴅ, bɪoɪɼ, bɪᴅɪᴅ.

Indicative—Present Tense.

bɪoɪm *I be, or exist.*	bɪoɪɴ ɼɪɴ, bɪoᴅmuɼ, bɪoᴅ-
bɪoɪɴ ᴄv, bɪoɪɼ.	maoɪᴅ.
bɪoɪɴ ɼe.	bɪoɪɴ ɼɪƀ, bɪoᴅbvɼ.
	bɪoɪɴ ɼɪaᴅ, bɪoɪᴅ.

Past Tense.

This tense always requires the aspiration of the initial, if a mutable consonant.

Sing.	Plur.
bɪ, ba, bɪᴅ me, or bɪᴅɼɼ, ba-ᴅaɼ, bɪoɼ.	bɪ, or ba ɴɴ, bɪomuɼ, bamaɼ.
bɪ, ba, bɪᴅ ᴄv, or bɪᴅeɪɼ, baᴅaɪɼ.	bɪ, or ba ɼɪƀ, bɪobvɼ, baɓvɼ.
bɪ, ba, or bɪᴅ ɼe.	bɪ, or ba ɾaᴅ, bɪoᴅaɼ, baᴅaɼ.

Future.

beɪᴅ me, beɪᴅ, bɪaᴅ.	beɪᴅ ɴɴ, beɪᴅmvɼ, beɾɵmɪᴅ,
beɪᴅ ᴄv, beɪᴅɪɼ.	beɪm, bɪoᴅmaoɪᴅ.
beɪᴅ, or beɪᴅ ɼe.	beɪᴅ ɼɪƀ, beɪᴅbvɼ, bɪaᴅaɪᴅ.
	beɪᴅ ɼɪaᴅ, beɪᴅɪᴅ, bɪaᴅaɪᴅ.

Relative bɪaɼ or ɪɼ me bɪaɼ.

Potential mood—this mood always requires the aspiration of the initial.

beɪᴅɪɴ, or beɪᴅɼɪɴ, *I would be.*	beɪᴅ ɼɪɴ, beɪᴅmɪɼ.
	beɪᴅ ɼɪƀ.
beɪᴅeaᴅ.	beɪᴅ ɼɪaᴅ, beɪᴅᴅɪɼ.
beɪᴅ ɼe.	

*Conditional mood, Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
мᴀ bɪm, bɪóɪ𝑠, or bɪóɪ𝑠 mē *If I be.*	мᴀ bɪom, bɪмᴀoɪ𝑠, or bɪóɪ𝑠 rɪ𝑠.
мᴀ bɪóɪn, or bɪóɪ𝑠 ʊᴜ.	мᴀ bɪóɪ𝑠 rɪb.
мᴀ bɪ𝑠, or bɪóɪ𝑠 re.	мᴀ bɪóɪ𝑠 rɪᴀ𝑠.

Past Tense.

бᴀ mbeɪóɪn, or mbeɪ𝑠 me *If I were.*	бᴀ mbeɪ𝑠мᴀoɪr, or mbeɪ𝑠 rɪ𝑠.
бᴀ mbeɪ𝑠eᴀ𝑠, or mbeɪ𝑠 ʊᴜ.	бᴀ mbeɪ𝑠éɪ, or mbeɪ𝑠 rɪb.
бᴀ mbeɪ𝑠, or mbeɪ𝑠 re.	бᴀ mbeɪóɪr, or mbeɪ𝑠 rɪᴀ𝑠.

Future Tense.

мᴀ bɪom *If I shall be.*	мᴀ bɪoмᴀoɪ𝑠, or bɪo𝑠 rɪ𝑠.
мᴀ bɪo𝑠 ʊᴜ.	мᴀ bɪo𝑠 rɪb.
мᴀ bɪo𝑠 re,	мᴀ bɪo𝑠 rɪᴀ𝑠.

Consuetudinal mood—Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
bɪm, bēɪóɪm, or bɪóɪ𝑠 me *I am usually.*	bɪмᴀoɪ𝑠, bɪᴀ𝑠 rɪn, or bɪórɪ𝑠.
bɪóɪn, bɪᴀ𝑠 ʊu, or bɪóeᴀn ʊᴜ.	bɪéɪ𝑠, or bɪᴀ𝑠 rɪb.
bɪ, bɪᴀ𝑠 re, or beóeᴀn re, or bɪor. *(Lynch.)*	bɪóɪ𝑠, bɪ𝑠, or bɪᴀ𝑠 rɪᴀ𝑠.

Relative beɪóeᴀr, bɪr, bɪóeᴀn *that usually is.*

Interrogative, ᴀn mbɪóeᴀ𝑠 ?

Past Tense.

бo bɪ𝑠 *I was usually.*	бo bɪmɪr, or bɪмᴀoɪr.
бo bɪéᴀ.	бo bɪéɪ𝑠.
бo bɪóeᴀ𝑠.	бo bɪóɪr.

No future.

Infinitive mood and participles.

бo, or ᴀ beɪé *to be.* ᴀз beɪé *being.*

ɪᴀr mbeɪé *having been.* ᴀr ʊɪ beɪé *about to be.*

The interrogation is ᴀɴ, and it is often used without the verb, the latter being understood, as ᴀɴ me? *is it I?* ᴀɴ ᴛᴠ? *is it thou?* &c. This interrogative particle, used before consonants which can be eclipsed, causes eclipse, when the ᴠ is generally omitted, as ᴀ mbɪᴅɪɴ ᴛᴠ? *do you be?* and often the particle is dropped thus— mbɪᴅɪɴ ᴛᴠ?

The negatives of this verb are ɴᴀ in the imperative, and ɴɪ in the other moods.

Note, that the tenses of the potential mood may be formed, by prefixing ᴀᴛ or ɪᴛ for the present, bᴀ for the past, and buᴅ for the future tense, to such words as cóɪᴛ *right*, eɪᴢɪɴ *necessity*, ꜰeɪᴅɪᴛ *power*, &c.; followed by the pronoun, which is properly the nominative to the verb, and the verb itself in the infinitive mood; thus—bᴀ cóɪᴛ ᴅᴀ́ɱ, (or ᴅo me,) ᴀ béɪᴛ *I should have been;* literally, *it is right for me to have been, or be.* They are also formed by placing ᴛɪᴢɪɱ *I come* or *agree*, used impersonally; or cᴀɪᴛꜰɪᴅ *must*, or *it obliges;* in like manner before the pronoun and verb; thus—ɴɪ ᴛɪᴢ lɪoɱ, (or le ɱe,) ᴀ béɪᴛ *I cannot be.* This idiomatic form of expression is very common, and must be carefully recollected and applied.

VERBS ARE REGULAR AND IRREGULAR.

The following example of the conjugation of a regular verb is taken from O'Brien, corrected by O'Reilly, and approved by Scurry, &c. It will be unnecessary to exhibit the English, except as in the manner already adopted.

ɱeᴀll *deceive,* active voice.

Imperative Mood—Modern mode.

	Sing.		*Plur.*
		ɱeᴀlᴀᴅ ᴛɪɴ̄.	
ɱeᴀll *deceive thou.*		ɱeᴀlᴀᴅ ᴛɪb.	
ɱeᴀlᴀᴅ ꜰe *let him deceive.*		ɱeᴀlᴀᴅ ᴛɪᴀᴅ.	

Antient mode.

Sing.	Plur.
	mealam, mealamaojð,* mealamaṁ.
meal.	mealaṁe.
mealað.	mealaṁṁ, mealaṁ.

Indicative Present Tense—Mod. mode.

mealaim *I deceive*, mealaṅ ṫu, &c.

Antient mode.

mealaim.	mealamaṁ, mealamaojð.
mealaiṁ.	mealabaṁ, mealṫaoɩ.
mealaiðe.	mealaɩð.

Past Tense—Mod. mode.

In this tense and in the potential mood, the particle ðo is generally expressed before the verb; and always so if the initial letter be ṙ, or a vowel.

meall me *I deceived*, meall ṫu, &c.

Antient mode.

mealaṙ.	mealamaṁ, mealaṁ.
mealaiṁ.	mealabaṁ.
meall.	mealabaṁ, mealaɩð.

Future Tense—Mod. mode.

mealⱦað me *I will deceive*, mealⱦað ṫu, &c.

Antient mode.

Sing.	Plur.
mealⱦað.	mealⱦam, mealⱦamaṁ, mealⱦamaojð.
mealⱦaiṁ.	mealⱦabaṁ, mealⱦaɩðe.
mealⱦaɩð.	mealⱦaɩð.

Potential Mood—Mod. mode.

mealⱦaiṅ *I would deceive*, mealⱦað ṫu, &c.

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* This termination would be thus in ceɩl *conceal,* ceɩlɩmɩð, because that the last vowel in the root of the verb is slender ; so in some other inflections; but I do not consider it necessary to notice them further than by this general remark.

Antient mode.

mealḟaiū.	mealḟaḋmaoiṫ.
mealḟaḋ.	mealḟaiḋe.
mealḟaḋ ṗe.	mealḟaiḋiṫ.

Conditional Mood; eclipse the initial letter, if it be one capable of it.

ḋa mealḟaiū *if I would deceive,* &c. as in the Potential Mood.

Consuetudinal Mood—Present Tense.
Same in both modes.

mealaim, or mealaṅ me *I usually deceive,* mealaṅ ṫṙ, &c.

Past Tense.

mealaim *I used to deceive.*	mealamaoiṙ.
mealṫa.	mealaoiḋe.
mealaḋ.	mealaḋaoiṙ.

Infinitive Mood and Participles.
The same in modern and antient modes.

ḋo, or a mealaḋ	*to deceive.*
Present. aɜ mealaḋ	*deceiving.*
Past. iaṙ mealaḋ	*having deceived.*
Future. aṙ ṫi mealaḋ	*about to deceive.*

The initials of the infinitive mood and the past participles are always aspirated; but the latter may also be eclipsed, instead of aspirated.

The relatives are mealaṗ *that deceives;* meall *that deceived;* mealḟaḋ *that will deceive;* mealaḋ *that used to deceive.* (See General Rule 5.)

Passive Voice.

This voice is conjugated in the modern mode, by prefixing the auxiliary verb to the participle, thus— biḋ me mealṫa *I am deceived;* and so throughout. It is therefore expedient to confine the conjugation here to the antient mode.

Imperative Mood.

mealṫaṙ *be deceived.*

Sing.   *Plur.*

mealṫaṙ me *let me be deceived,* mealṫaṙ ṫu, and so through the persons.

Indicative Present Tense.

táim mealta, mealtap me *I am deceived.*	tamap mealta, mealtap ṁ.
taip mealta, mealtap tu.	tabap mealta, mealtap ṁḃ.
tá ṡe mealta, mealtap e.	taṁ mealta, mealtap ṁaḋ.

Past Tense.

mealaḋ me *I was deceived*, mealaḋ tṁ e—ṁ—ṁḃ—ṁaḋ

Future Tense.

mealḟaḋap or mealḟap me *I will be deceived—tṁ—e,* &c.

Potential Mood.

mealḟaṁḃe me *I would be deceived,* tṁ—e, &c.

Conditional Mood.

ḋa mealḟaṁḃe me *if I would be deceived,* tṁ—e, &c.

Consuetudinal Mood—Present Tense.

mealtap me *I am usually deceived,* and so through the persons.

Past Tense.

mealtaoṁḃe me *I used to be deceived,* &c.

Infinitive Mood.

ḋo or a ḃeṁṫ mealta *to be deceived.*

Present. mealta	*deceived.*
Past. ṁap na ḃeṁṫ mealta	*having been deceived.*
Future. ap tṁ ḃeṁṫ mealta	*about to be deceived.*

The negative and interrogative particles are the same in both voices. The negative particle of the present and future tenses indic. is ṁ, and of the past tense, ṁṁ, ṁap, or ṁop; in the imper. mood it is na. The interrogative of the indic. present and future is a, an, or naċ, and of the past tense ap, naċap, or ṁap. The influences of these particles on aspiration shall be noticed hereafter.

The following particles are signs of the potential mood—ᴅᴀ, ᴍᴀ *if*, ᴈᴏ *until*, ᴍᴠᴘ *unless*. ᴈᴏ, and ᴈᴠᴘ followed by ʙᴠᴅ or ꜰᴀ, form the optative sign; as ᴈᴏ, or ᴈᴠᴘ ꜰᴀ, or ʙᴊᴅ, ᴍᴇᴀʟᴛᴀ ʙᴇᴊᴅᴊᴘ *may you be deceived.*

Affirmative particles are ᴍᴀᴘ *as*; ᴈᴜᴘ, ᴈᴏ, ᴅᴏ *that*; ᴀ *who*—ᴅᴏ and ᴀ are also signs of the infinitive mood.

Impersonal verbs have passive terminations in the several moods and tenses, thus—

Imperative Mood.

ʟᴠᴀᴅᴄᴀᴘ *let it be reported.*
Indic. Pres. ʟᴠᴀᴅᴄᴀᴘ *it is reported.*
Past. ʟᴠᴀᴅᴀᴅ *it was reported.*
Fut. ʟᴠᴀᴅꜰᴀᴘ *it will be reported.*

Potential Mood.

ʟᴠᴀᴅꜰᴀᴊᴅᴇ *it would be reported.*

Consuetudinal Mood.

ʟᴠᴀᴅᴄᴀᴏᴊᴅ *it is usually reported.*

I shall present here an abstract of the conjugation of a reflected verb from Neilson, as it exhibits much of the peculiar idiom of the language—it partakes of the character of neuter, and is incapable of being inflected in the passive voice.

ᴄᴏᴅᴀᴊʟ *sleep.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	*Plur.*
	ᴄᴏᴅʟᴀᴍᴀᴏᴊᴅ, ʙᴊᴍᴊᴅ ᴎᴀᴘ ᴈᴄᴏᴅʟᴀᴅ.
ᴄᴏᴅᴀᴊʟ, ʙᴊ ᴅᴏ ᴄᴏʟᴀᴅ *sleep thou.*	ᴄᴏᴅʟᴀᴊᴅᴇ, ʙᴊᴅ ʀᴊʙ ʙᴠᴘᴈᴄᴏᴅʟᴀᴅ.
ᴄᴏᴅʟᴀᴊᴅʀᴇ, ʙᴊ ʀᴇ ᴎᴀ ᴄᴏᴅʟᴀᴅ *let him sleep.*	ᴄᴏᴅʟᴀᴊᴅ ʀᴊᴀᴅ, ʙᴊᴏᴅ ʀᴊᴀᴅ ᴎᴀ ᴈᴄᴏᴅʟᴀᴅ.

The Infinitive Mood and participles are not peculiar

Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

1. *Sing.* coꝺlaɪm, ᴄa ṁe mo ċoꝺlaꝺ *I sleep.*
2. —— coꝺlaɪn ᴄʋ, ᴄa ᴄʋ ꝺo ċoꝺlaꝺ.
3. —— coꝺlaɪn ʀe, ᴄa ʀe (or ʀɪ) na ċoꝺlaꝺ.
1. *Plur.* coꝺlamaoɪꝺ, ᴄamaoɪꝺ naɲ ᵹcoꝺlaꝺ.
2. —— coꝺlaɪn ʀɪꝺ, ᴄa ʀɪꝺ bʋɲ ᵹcoꝺlaꝺ.
3. —— coꝺlaɪn ʀɪaꝺ, ᴄa ʀɪaꝺ na ᵹcoꝺlaꝺ.

In a similar manner are the past and future tenses of this mood, and the other moods, &c. conjugated; combining the proper mood and tense of the auxiliary verb, and the proper pronoun, with the infinitive mood, to express each mood, tense, and person of the reflected verb.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular verbs form the principal difficulty in the Irish language. It might naturally be expected that this tongue should have suffered much from license in its general use: it has been now, for centuries, the medium of intercourse among the most illiterate people of the country, people living in places the most remote from each other; and has not had the advantages of a college, a theatre, a court, or a capital; not even those of an acknowledged grammar, or, until lately, a dictionary, where its standard might be supposed to be found: it is therefore more surprising that there should be so little contradiction between its several dialects, or of wild offspring from its genuine but uncultivated roots, than that there should be a difficulty in subjecting it to the rules of grammar. In treating of these verbs I shall not exhibit all their inflections, but merely present such parts of them as are most irregular; leaving the thorough understanding of them to be acquired by that which alone can teach them well—PRACTICE.

1.—ꝺeaɲ *do, or make.*

Indicative Mood, Past Tense.

Sing.		*Plur.*	
Mod. mode.	Ant.	Mod. mode.	Ant.
ʀɪṅ me *I did do.*	ʀɪṅeaʀ.	ʀɪṅ ʀɪṅ.	ʀɪṅeamaʀ.
ʀɪṅ ᴄu.	ʀɪṅɪʀ.	ʀɪṅ ʀɪꝺ.	ʀɪṅeaꝺaʀ.
ʀɪṅ ʀe.	ʀɪṅʀe.	ʀɪṅ ʀɪaꝺ.	ʀɪṅeaꝺaʀ.

This Tense is also thus—

ꝺo ꝺeiꞃ me, or ꝺo ꝺeaꞃaꞃ *I did do, &c.*

Passive Voice—Imperative Mood.

Sing. Mod. mode.

biꝺ ꝼeiꝺ *be thou done.*
biꝺ ꞃe ꝼeiꝺ.

biꝺ ꞃiꞅ ꝼeiꝺ.
biꝺ ꞃib ꝼeiꝺ.
biꝺ ꞃiaꝺ ꝼeiꝺ.

Also, biꝺ ꝺeaꞄꞇa and ꝺeaꞄꞇaꞃ ꞇꞃ *be thou done, &c.*

Infinitive Mood and Participle.

ꝺo oꞃ a beiꞇ ꝺeaꞄꞇa, or ꝼeiꝺ *to be done.*

ꝺeaꞄꞇa, or ꝼeiꝺ *done, or made.*

Indicative Mood—Present Tense,

Is conjugated with either ꝺeaꞄꞇa, or ꝼeiꝺ, as ꞇa me or ꞇaim ꝺeaꞄꞇa, or ꝼeiꝺ *I am done,* &c.

Past Tense.

ꞃiꞄeaꝺ me *I was done,* &c. Also, biꝺ me ꝺeaꞄꞇa, &c.

Conditional Mood.

ꝺa mbeiꝺiꞄ ꝺeaꞄꞇa, or ꝼeiꝺ, and so through the several persons.

2.—ꞡniꝺim or ꞡnim *I do or make.*

Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

Sing.

ꞡniꝺim, or ꞡnim.
ꞡniꝺ ꞇꞃ, or ꞡniꝺiꞃ.
ꞡniꝺ ꞃe.

Plur.

ꞡniꝺ ꞃiꞅ, ꞡniꝺmiꝺ or ꞡniꝺmaꞃ.
ꞡniꝺ ꞃib, ꞡniꝺꞇiꝺ, or ꞡniꝺbaꞃ.
ꞡniꝺ ꞃiaꝺ, ꞡniꝺiꝺ.

All the other inflections of this, are expressed by the preceding verb, except the subjunctive, which is also ma nim *if I do,* &c.

3.—abaiꞃ *say.*

Active Voice—Imperative Mood.

abaiꞃ *say thou ;* abaiꞃꝺo ꞃe, &c.

Infinitive Mood and Particles.

ɒo. oꞃ a ꞃaḃ *to say.*

Present. aᵹ ꞃaḃ   *saying.*
Past. ꞁaꞃ ꞃaḃ   *having said.*
Future. aꞃ ꞇꞁ ꞃaḃ   *about to say.*

Indicative Mood—Present Tense—Mod. mode.

ɒeꞁꞃꞁm *I say,* ɒeꞁꞃ ꞇv, ꞃe, &c.

Antient mode.

ɒeꞁꞃꞁm *I say.*	ɒeꞁꞃꞁⳟ, ɒeꞁꞃeaⱬaꞃ.
ɒeꞁꞃꞁꞃ.	ɒeꞁꞃꞇꞁⱱ, ɒeꞁꞃeaⱱaꞃ.
ɒeꞁꞃ ꞃe.	ɒeꞁꞃꞁⱱ.

Past Tense—Mod. mode.

ɒⱱⱱaꞁꞃꞇ ⱳe, ꞇu, &c.

Antient mode.

ɒⱱⱱꞃaꞃ *I said.*	ɒⱱⱱꞃaⱳaꞃ.
ɒⱱⱱꞃaꞁꞃ.	ɒⱱⱱꞃaⱱaꞃ.
ɒⱱⱱaꞁꞃꞇ ꞃe.	ɒⱱⱱꞃaⱱaꞃ.

Future Tense—Mod. Mode.

ɒeaꞃꞃaⱬ ⱳe, ꞇv, &c.

Antient mode.

ɒeaꞃꞃaⱬ *I will say.*	ɒeaꞃꞃaⱳaꞃ.
ɒeaꞃꞃaꞁꞃ.	ɒeaꞃꞃaⱱaꞃ.
ɒeaꞃꞃaⱬ ꞃe.	ɒeaꞃꞃaⱬ.

a is often prefixed to the present and past tenses of of this mood, as a ɒeꞁꞃꞁm *I say,* a ɒⱱⱱaꞁꞃꞇ *I said.*

Potential mood, ɒeaꞃꞃaꞁꞃ, &c. Conditional mood, ɒa �eaꞃꞃaꞁꞃ, &c. Consuetudinal mood, ɒeꞁꞃꞁm, ɒeꞁꞃeaⱬ ⱳe, &c. as in ⱳeallaꞁm.

Passive Voice—Imperative Mood.

aⱱaꞃꞇaꞃ *let it be said.*

Participle—ꞃaꞁꞇe *was said.*

D

Indicative Mood.

Present. ꝺeıꞃꞇeaꞃ   *it is said.*
Past. ꝺⁱꝺꞃaꝺ   *it was said.*
Future. ꝺeaꞃꝼaꞃ   *it shall be said.*

Consuetudinal Mood. ꝺeıꞃci *used to be said.*

Relatives in this verb.

Present tense. a ꝺeıꞃ   *that says.*
Past. a ꝺⁱꝺaıꞃꞇ   *that said.*
Future. a ꝺeaꞃꝼaꞃ   *that will say.*

Interrogatives—Present Tense.

aꞃ abꞃaım *do I say.*	aꞃ ꝺubꞃamaꞃ ?
aꞃ abaıꞃ ꞇú ?	aꞃ ꝺeıꞃ ꞃıb ?
aꞃ abaıꞃ ꞃe ?	aꞃ ꝺeıꞃıb ?

So with the negative ꞃı.

Past and future tenses as in the affirmative.

4.—ꞇıꞃım *I come.*

Imperative Mood.

ꞇaꞃ, *come thou.*	ꞇaꞃaꝺ ꞃıꞃ, ꞇıꞃeamaoıꝺ, ꞇaꞃamaoıꞃ.
	ꞇaꞃaꝺ, ꞃıb, ꞇıꞃeaꝺ.
ꞇaꞃaꝺ ꞃe, ꞇaꞃaꝺ, ꞇıꞃeaꝺ.	ꞇaꞃaꝺ ꞃıab, ꞇıꞃıbıꞃ, ꞇaꞃaıbıꞃ.

Imperative Mood and Participles.

	ꝺo or a ꞇeaċꞇ	*to come.*
Present.	aꞃ ꞇeaċꞇ	*coming.*
Past.	ꞃaꞃ ꝺꞇeaċꞇ.	*having come.*
Future.	aꞃ a ꞇeaċꞇ.	*about to come.*

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Modern mode.

ꞇáıꞃıꞅ me *I came,* &c.

Antient mode.

ꞇáıꞃꞅeaꞃ.	ꞇaꞃꞅamaꞃ, ꞇaꞃacꞃam.
ꞇáıꞃꞅıꞃ, ꞇáꞃꞅaıꞃ.	ꞇaꞃꞅabaꞃ.
ꞇáıꞃıꞅ ꞃe.	ꞇaꞃꞅabaꞃ, ꞇaꞃcaꞇaꞃ.

Future Tense—Mod. mode.

τιοϲϝαὄ me *I will come*, τιοϲϝαὄ τu, &c.

Antient mode.

τιοϲϝαὄ.	τιοϲϝαμαοιὄ, τιοϲϝαμαη.
τιοϲϝαιη.	τιοϲϝαὄὄαη, τιοϲϝαοιὄe.
τιοϲϝαὄ ϸe.	τιοϲϝαιὄ.

Relatives.

Present tense.	τιᵹeαϸ	*that cometh.*
Past.	ἑαιηᵹeαϸ	*that came.*
Future.	ἑιοϲϝαϸ	*that will come.*

Potential Mood. ἑιοϲϝαιη, &c.

Conditional Mood. ὄα ὄτιοϲϝαιη, &c.

5.—τe or τeιὄ *go.*

Imperative Mood.

	τéαὄαὄ, or ιμἑιᵹ ϸιη, τéαὄα-
	μαοιϸ, τéιὄμιὄ, τéιὄμιϸ,
	ιμἑιᵹμιὄ, ιμἑιᵹμιϸ.
	τéαὄαιὄ, or ιμἑιᵹ ϸιὄ, ιμ-
τéιὄ, ιμἑιᵹ *go thou.*	ἑιᵹe.
τéαὄαὄ ϸe, ιμἑιᵹeὄ ϸe,	τéαὄαὄ or ιμἑιᵹ ϸιαὄ, τeα-
τéιὄ ϸe.	ὄαιὄιϸ, ιμἑιᵹιὄ.

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

ὄo, or α ὄϸl, or ὄ'ιμἑeαἑτ *to go.*

Present.	αᵹ ὄϸl, or αᵹ ιμἑeαἑτ	*going.*
Past.	ιαϸ ηὄul	*gone.*
Future.	αϸ τι ὄϸl	*about to go*

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Mod. mode.

ἑναιὄ me *I went*, ἑναιὄ τv, &c.

Antient mode.

ἑναὄαϸ *I went.*	ἑναμαη.
ἑναὄαιϸ.	ἑναὄαη.
ἑναιὄ ϸe.	ἑναὄαη, αὄ ηαἑὄαὄαη.

Future Tense—Mod. mode.

γαċγαδ rhe *I will go*, γαċγαδ τu, &c.

Antient mode.

γαċγαδ.	γαċγαμαοιδ, γαċγαm.
γαċγαιṅ.	γαċγαбαр, γαċαιδ.
γαċγαδ ре.	γαċαιδ.

Potential Mood—γαċγαιṅ, &c.

Conditional Mood—δα γαċγαιṅ, &c.

Consuetudinal Mood—Present Tense.

γαċαιm orċeιδιm; γαċαιṅ, orċeιδιṅ, me, τu *I usually go*, &c.

Past Tense.

δo γαċαιṅ, or δo ċeιδιṅ *I used to go*, &c.

Relative—ċeιδeαδ *that used to go*.

The following inflections of this verb are added from Neilson.

Past Tense—Negative—ṅι δeαċαr, or ṅι δeαċα me *I did not go*; and interrogative of the same tense, α δτeαċαr *did I go?*

6.—ċιữιm *I see*.

Imperative Mood—Mod. mode.

γeιċ *see thou*, γeιċιδ ре, &c. spelt also γeαċ and γeаċ, &c.

Antient mode.

γeιċ *see thou*,	γeιċeαmαοιr, γeιċeαmαοιδ
γeιċιδ ре.	γeιċιδe.
	γeιċιδιr, γeιċιδ.

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

γαιcriṅ *to see*.

Indicative Mood—Present Tense. ċιữιm *I see*, &c.

Interrogative. αṅ бγαιcιm, бγαιceαṅ τu *do I see*, &c.

Past Tense—Mod. mode.

coñaıpc me *I saw,* coñaıpc cv, &c.

Antient mode.

coñaрcaр *I saw.*	coñcaмaр.
coñaрcaıр.	coñcaбaр.
coñaıрcre.	coñcaбaр.

Interrogative. a бₚacaр, or бₚaca me *did I see,* cv, &c.

Future Interrogative. a бₚaıcıм *shall I see?*

Consuetudinal Mood.

ₚeıcıм or cıoıм *I usually see,* ₚaıcıр, or ₚaıceaᵑ cv, or cıoıр, or cıoeaᵑ cv, &c.

Passive Voice—Imperative Mood.

ₚaıcceaр, or cıceaр cu *be thou seen,* &c.

Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

cıceaр me, ₚaıcceaр me, cv, e *I am seen,* &c.

Past Tense.

coñaрcaᵬ or coñcaᵬ me, cv, e *I was seen,* &c.

Potential Mood.

ₚaıcₚıᵬe me *I would be seen,* &c.

Conditional Mood.

ᵬa бₚaıcₚıᵬe me *if I would be seen,* &c.

Consuetudinal Mood.

ₚaıccıᵬ or cıcıᵬ *used to be seen.*

Neilson makes the negatives indic. to be nı ₚaıcıм *I do not see,* nı ₚacaр *I did not see,* and nı cıceaᵬ *I shall not see.* He makes also ₚacaр, &c. to be the past, and ₚaıceaр the future tenses of the indic. passive voice. In his subjunctive mood likewise he conjugates the two verbs together, thus—мa cıceaр, or мa ₚaıceaр *if I be seen.* I think the several writers too much confounded cıcıм *I see,* and ₚeacaıм *I look or behold*— but I compile from the majority of good authorities.

7.—clⱪⱪ *hear.* Active voice.

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

ᴅo, or ᴀ clⱪⱪⱪⱪ, or cloⱪ *to hear.*

Present. ᴀⱫ clⱪⱪⱪⱪ, cloⱪ.
Past. ⱼᴀⱼ Ⱬclⱪⱪⱪⱪ, Ⱬcloⱪ.
Future. ᴀⱼ ⱼⱼ clⱪⱪⱪⱪ, cloⱪ.

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Mod. mode.

ċᴀlᴀᴅ me *I heard,* &c.

Antient mode.

ċᴀlᴀⱼ.	ċuᴀlᴀmᴀⱼ.
ċᴀlᴀⱼⱼ.	ċᴀlᴀbᴀⱼ.
ċᴀlᴀᴅ ⱼe.	ċᴀlᴀᴅᴀⱼ.

Future Tense—Mod. mode.

clⱪⱪⱼeᴀᴅ me *I will hear,* &c.

Antient mode.

clⱪⱼⱼeᴀᴅ.	clⱪⱼⱼeⱼmᴀⱼ.
clⱪⱼⱼⱼⱼ.	clⱪⱼⱼeᴀbᴀⱼ.
clⱪⱼⱼeᴀᴅ ⱼe.	clⱪⱼⱼⱼⱼ.

Also clóⱼⱼeᴀᴅ, &c. *(O'Reilly.)*

Passive Voice—Infinitive Mood.

ᴅo, or ᴀ beⱼċ clⱪⱼⱼce.

Indicative Mood—Past Tense.

ċᴀlᴀᴅ or clⱪⱼⱼeᴀᴅ me, *I was heard,* &c.
Also ċᴀlᴀⱼ. *(Neilson.)*

Future Tense.

clⱪⱼⱼeᴀⱼ me *I will be heard,* &c.

Consuetudinal Mood.

clⱪⱼⱼⱼⱼ me *I used to be heard,* &c.

8.—beⱼⱼ *take, bear, carry, bring forth.*
Infinitive Mood.
ᴅo, or ᴀ bⱼeⱼċ *to take.*

Participles.   ᚐᚷ ᛒᚱᚓᚏᚔ, &c.

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Mod. mode.

ᚱᚢᚷ ᛘᚓ *I took*, ᚱᚢᚷ ᚈᚢ, &c.

Antient mode.

ᚱᚢᚷᚐᚱ.	ᚱᚢᚷᚐᛘᚐᚱ.
ᚱᚢᚷᚐᚔᚱ.	ᚱᚢᚷᚐᛒᚐᚱ.
ᚱᚢᚷ ᚱᚓ.	ᚱᚢᚷᚐᛒᚐᚱ.

Passive Voice—Indicative Mood—Past Tense.

ᚱᚢᚷᚐᛋ ᛘᚓ *I was taken*, &c.

9,—ᛒᚓᚱᚢᛘ *I give.*

Active Voice—Imperative Mood—Mod. mode.

ᚈᚐᛒᚐᚔᚱ, or ᚈᚢᚷ *give thou*, ᛋᚐᛒᚐᚔᛘᛒ, or ᚈᚢᚷᚐᛋ ᚱᚓ, &c.

Antient mode.

ᚈᚐᛒᚐᚔᚱ, or ᚈᚢᚷ *give thou.*	ᚈᚐᛒᚱᚐᛘᚐᚑᚔᚱ, or ᚈᚢᚷᚐᛘᚐᚑᚔᛒ.
ᚈᚐᛒᚐᚔᚱᛒ, or ᚈᚢᚷᚐᛋ ᚱᚓ.	ᚈᚐᛒᚱᚐᚔᛒᚓ, ᚈᚢᚷᚐᚔᛒᚓ.
	ᚈᚐᛒᚱᚐᚔᛒ, ᚈᚢᚷᚐᚔᛒ.

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

ᛒᚑ, or ᚐ ᚈᚐᛒᚐᚔᚱᚈ *to give*, ᚐᚷ ᚈᚐᛒᚐᚔᚱᚈ *giving*, &c.

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Mod. mode.

ᚈᚢᚷ ᛘᚓ *I gave*, &c.

Antient mode.

ᚈᚢᚷᚐᚱ.	ᚈᚢᚷᚐᛘᚐᚱ.
ᚈᚢᚷᚐᚔᚱ.	ᚈᚢᚷᚐᛒᚐᚱ.
ᚈᚢᚷ ᚱᚓ.	ᚈᚢᚷᚐᛒᚐᚱ.

The Potential Mood is regular, but the Conditional is thus—Mod. mode.

ᛒᚐ ᛘᛒᚓᚔᚱᚄᚔᚅ, or ᛒᚐ ᛒᚈᚐᛒᚐᚔᚱᚄᚔᚅ *if I would give*, ᛒᚐ ᛘᛒᚓᚔᚱᚄᚔᚅ, or ᛒᚐ ᛒᚈᚐᛒᚐᚔᚱᚄᚐᛋ ᚈᚢ, &c.

Antient mode.

ᛒᚐ ᛒᚈᚐᛒᚐᚔᚱᚄᚔᚅ.	ᛒᚐ ᛒᚈᚐᛒᚱᚐᛘᚐᚑᚔᚱ.
ᛒᚐ ᛒᚈᚐᛒᚐᚔᚱᚄᚐᛋ.	ᛒᚐ ᛒᚈᚐᛒᚱᚐᚔᛋᚱᚓ, ᛒᚈᚐᛒᚱᚐᚔᛋᚓ.
ᛒᚐ ᛒᚈᚐᛒᚐᚔᚱᚄᚐᛋ ᚱᚓ.	ᛒᚐ ᛒᚈᚐᛒᚱᚐᚔᛒᚔᚱ.

Or by ᛒᚐ ᛘᛒᚓᚔᚱᚄᚔᚅ, &c.

Consuetudinal Mood.

beiriḃ, tuȝaiḋ, tóirḃiriḃ, or tabhaiṁ me, *I usually give.*

Passive Voice—Imperative Mood.

beirtear or tuȝtar tu *be thou given,* &c.

Infinitive Mood.

do, or a beit tabarta *to be given.*

Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

beirtear me or tuȝtar me *I am given,* &c.

Past Tense.

tuȝaḋ me *I was given,* &c.

Future Tense.

beirfar me or tabarfar me *I shall be given,* &c.

Consuetudinal Mood.

beirteḋ, tuȝtaiḋ, or tabairteaiḋ *used to be given.*

10.—faȝ *find or get.*

Active Voice—Infinitive Mood and Participles.

d'faȝail *to find,* aȝ faȝail, &c.

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Mod. mode.

frair me *I found,* &c.

Antient mode.

franar.	franaman.
franair.	franabar.
frair re.	franabar.

Future Tense—Mod. mode.

ȝeabfaḋ me, or friȝeaḋ me *I will find,* &c.

Antient mode.

ȝeabfaḋ *I will find.*	ȝeabfaman.
ȝeabfair.	ȝeabfaḋ riḃ.
ȝeabfaḋ re.	ȝeabfaiḋ.

or friȝaḋ, friȝeaḋ, &c. similarly conjugated.

Negative. ní ḟaġaim, or faġa me *I will not find.*

Potential Mood.

ġeabfaiṅ *I would find.*	ġeabfaḋ riṅ, ġeabfamaoir.
ġeabfaḋ.	ġeabfaḋ riḃ.
ġeabfaḋ re.	ġeabfaḋ riaḋ, ġeabfaiḋaoir

or faġaiṅ, &c. similarly conjugated.

Conditional Mood.

da bfaġfaiṅ *if I would find,* &c.

Consuetudinal Mood.

ġeibiṅ me *I use to find,* &c.

Passive Voice—Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

faġtar, or friḃear me *I am found,* &c.

Past Tense.

friṅ, friḃeaḋ, or franaḋ me *I was found,* &c.

Future Tense.

ġeabfar me, or faiġfear me *I will be found,* &c.

Potential Mood.

ġeabfaiḋ me, or faiġfiḋe me *I would be found,* &c.

Conditional Mood.

da ġeabfaiḋe me *if I would be found,* &c.

Consuetudinal Mood.

faġtaoiḋ, faiġteḋ, or ġeabtaoiḋ *used to be found.*

11.—riġ *reach,* or *arrive at.*

Infinitive Mood and Participle.

do or a ṅóctain, or riactain *to reach,* &c.
aġ ṅóctain, or riactain *reaching,* &c.

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Mod. mode.

riact, or rainic me *I reached,* &c.

Antient mode.

riactar, ranġar.	riactaman, ranġaman.
riactair, ranġair.	riactaḃar, ranġaḃar.
riact, rainic.	riactatar, ranġaḃar, ranḃcatar.

Future Tense—Mod. mode.

ɼιαċϝαὃ, ɼιȝϝιὃ me *I will reach*, &c.

Antient mode.

ɼιαċϝαὃ, ɼιȝϝιὃ.	ɼιȝϝιὃmιὃ.
ɼιȝϝιп.	ɼιȝϝιὃ ϝιὃ.
ɼιȝϝιὃ.	ɼιȝϝιὃ.

Consuetudinal Mood.

ɼιαċϲαιῦ, ɼιȝιῦ *I used to reach*, &c.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs express circumstances of quality, manner, time, place, &c. in nouns and verbs; and a noun substantive or adjective becomes an adverb, by prefixing ᴀп to the former, or ȝο to the latter; thus, ᴀп ϲϲʋl *back*, or *away ;* ȝο ḣοlϲ *badly.*

Although a list of Adverbs belongs more properly to a Dictionary, it will not be amiss to mention some of the most common here.

ᴀ ḃϝαὃ *far off.*	ᴀṁᴀιп *only, except, alone.*
ᴀ ḃϝοὃᴀιп *in presence of.*	ᴀṁᴀпαċ *to-morrow.*
ᴀ ḃϝοȝʋϝ *near.*	ᴀṁlᴀιὃ *so, equal.*
ᴀ ḃϝοϝ *on this side.*	ᴀ mεαϝȝ *amidst.*
ᴀ ċοὐ̇ϲε *ever.*	ᴀ пᴀl [ᴀп ċᴀll] *hither, over.*
ᴀ ȝϲοṁᴀιп *opposite.*	
ᴀιϲε *near.*	ᴀпᴀllόὃ *formerly.*
ᴀιп ᴀȝᴀιὃ *opposite.*	ᴀ пḗ, ᴀ пὃḗ *yesterday.*
ᴀιп ϝᴀὃ *along.*	ᴀ ṽèṁϝεαċϲ, ᴀпᴀοп toge-
ᴀιп ϝεᴀὃ *throughout.*	ther.
ᴀιп ϝʋὃ *amongst.*	ᴀпȝᴀп *close to.*
ᴀιп ȝϲʋl *backwards.*	ᴀпιᴀп *westerly.*
ᴀιп lειċ *by turns.*	ᴀпοιп *easterly.*
ᴀιп ϝᴀιϝιὃ *sometimes.*	ᴀ, or ϝᴀὃ пὃεᴀϝ *southerly.*
ᴀιϝ, and ᴀιп ᴀιϝ *afterwards, backwards.*	ᴀ, or ϝᴀὃ ϲϝᴀιὃ *northerly.*
	ᴀпιϝȝ *to-day.*
ᴀṁᴀċ, ᴀṁϝιȝ *out, without.*	ᴀпοċϲ *to-night.*
ᴀṁᴀιl *like, as.*	ᴀпιοϝ *from below.*

anuar *from above.*
anað *seldom.*
anoir *now.*
a nón ⁊ a náll *to and fro.*
antán *when.*
a nun *thither.*
areoir, or aéir *last night.*
ariam, riam *ever.*
arír *again.*
ar teac, ar tiġ *within.*
a ttorac *at first.*
beg nac *almost.*
brn or cion *topsy turvey.*
ceana *already, however.*
crm *in order to.*
deir *after.*
do tvað *northwards.*
do ðear *southwards.*
do ġnác *usually.*
eaðon *namely, viz.*
fa *towards.*
fa cúl *backwards.*
fa ðeoiġ, fa ðeireað *lastly, at length.*
fa ðó *twice.*
fa leat, fa feac *apart, successively.*
feaða *henceforth.*
for *yet, moreover.*
ʒe ʒvr *although.*
ʒiðeað *nevertheless.*
ʒo, ʒo ðti, ʒo nviʒe *until.*
ʒo airið *at least.*
ʒo foil *yet, hereafter.*
ʒo mórmór *especially.*

foroorro, or smorro *moreover.*
ionar, na, iona *than.*
mar, myr *as, likewise.*
mar an ʒceaðna *likewise.*
mar aon *together.*
mar ro *even thus.*
mareað *why.*
mo *than.*
nac, ni *not.*
no *else.*
o *since.*
o céile *asunder.*
or, [vað ir,] *since.*
or airð *publicly.*
or friol *privately.*
or cean, or cion *above, superior to.*
o roin *thence.*
ne céile *together.*
nó *very.*
noim *timely, soon.*
reac *rather, else.*
rian *westwards.*
róin *eastwards.*
rior *downwards.*
rior *below.*
rvar *up, aloft.*
rvar *above.*
rvl *before, until.*
tall *on the other side.*
tamal *awhile.*
tapeir, [tar air,] *afterwards.*
tne rin *therefore.*
tville for, or eile *moreover.*
rime ro, rime rin *therefore.*

The following Adverbial Particles, when united to words, give them a negative, intensive, or reiterative character.

Negatives, operating as *de, dis,* &c. in English.

aṁran, do, di, ead, eaʒ, ear, mi, neam.

Ex. ꞃó *prosperity,* аꞃꞃó *adversity;* саꞃаꞃ́ᵬ *a friend,* еаꞃсаꞃаꞃᵬ *an enemy,* &c.

Intensitives; аꞃ, ᵹҏе, ꞁам, ᴠꞃ; as ᵹꞃаꞃ̃а *ugly,* ᴠꞃᵹꞃаꞃ̃а *very ugly:* the аꞃ is sometimes written without the а, before a vowel. Reiterative, аᵬ; as ᴃꞃаꞁꞇе *beaten,* аᵬᴃꞃаꞁꞇе *beaten again.* ꞁꞃ and ꞁоꞃ betoken fitness or propriety; as ᴅеаꞃꞇа *done,* ꞁꞃᴃеáᴜꞇа *proper to be done.* ꞁꞃ, оᵹ and еоᵹ are diminutives, when at the end of words. ꞃо signifies *goodness, aptness, facility;* as ꞃоᴃꞁаꞃᴃа *well flavored;* ꞃоꞁеáᵹꞇа *fusible,* from ꞃо ꞁеáᵹꞇа *fit to be fused.* соꞇ̃ denotes *equality;* as ꞇꞃоꞇ̃ *weight,* соꞇ̃ꞇꞃоꞇ̃ *equal weight.* аꞃ̃ betokens *similitude,* it is from аꞃ̃ᴠꞃꞁ.

The signs of the comparative and superlative degrees, and of the infinitive and other moods, have been already noticed.

Mr. O'Brien says that these particles properly admit of no change in their orthography, on account of the poetical rule of саоꞁ ꞃе саоꞁ ⁊ ꞁеáꞇаꞃ ꞃе ꞁеáꞇаꞃ already alluded to, in the composition of words.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are such as either never join with pronouns in compounds, or such as may be thus combined; of the first kind are the following:—

а *in, out of.*	ꞃеꞁꞃ *according to.*
ᴅаꞃ *by.*	ꞃꞁа *before.*
ꞃаꞃ*about, unto.*	ꞃа, ꞃаꞃ *in;* (contractions
ꞃᴠᴅ *among.*	from аꞃꞃа.)
ᵹаꞃ *without.*	ꞃоаᴄ, ꞃеаᴄа *in comparison*
ᵹо, ᵹᴠꞃ *to.*	*with.*
ꞁаꞃ *after.*	ꞇꞃꞃ̃сꞃоꞁꞁ *about.*
ꞇ̃аꞃ *as, like.*	ꞇꞃꞃᴃ *through.*
оꞃ *above, over.*	

ꞃа is however used in composition with ᴅꞁаꞇ̃, &c. though not with pronouns. ꞁаꞃ is also sometimes compounded with substantives, as ꞁаꞃ-ball *a tail.*

Prepositions which unite in compounds with pronouns.

ᴀᴣ *at, with.* | le *with.*
ᴀɴ, ᴀ̇ɴ *in.* | ó *from.*
ᴀᴩ, ᴀıᴩ *on, upon.* | ꞃe, ᴩıꞃ *with.*
ᴀꞃ *out of.* | ᴩoım *before.*
cꞃıᴣe *towards.* | ꞃeᴀċ *by, besides, without, except.*
ċᴀm *to, unto.* | cᴀᴩ *over, across, above, in preference to.*
ᴅe, ᴅı *of, by, off, from.* |
ᴅo *to.* | cꞃe, cꞃı *through.*
eıᴅıꞃ, ıᴅıꞃ *between.* | ᴠᴀᴅ *from.*
ꜰᴀ,ꜰo,ꜰᴠ,ꜰᴀoı,ꜰᴠꞃó *under.* | ᴠm,ᴠımꞃ,ᴠıme *about, upon.*
ıoɴ *in.* |

To the prepositions we may add ᴀ cᴀoɓ, and ᴅocᴀoɓ *concerning;* and ᴀᴣᴀıᴅ *against,* a metaphorical use of ᴀᴣᴀıᴅ *the face,* and in frequent use, thus—ᴀm ᴀᴣᴀıᴅ *in opposition to me.*

CONJUNCTIONS.

These are used to connect the parts of sentences together, and are, 1. copulative, 2. disjunctive, and 3. conditional.

The copulative is ᴀᴣᴠꞃ; sometimes written in antient MSS. thus—ᴀcᴀꞃ, ocᴠꞃ; and still often used in these contracted forms, ᴀꞃ, ıꞃ, and ꜰ.

The disjunctive are ᴀċ, ᴀċó *but;* ɴo *or, nor, neither.*

The conditional are

bıoᴅ *although.* | ᴣo, ᴣᴠꞃ, ᴣᴠꞃᴀɓ *that.*
ᴅᴀ *if.* | mᴀ, mᴀꞃ, (mᴀ ıꞃ,) mo *if.*
ᴅo ɓꞃıᴣ *because.* | mᴠꞃɴᴀ, mᴠꞃ *unless.*
ᴣe, ᴣıᴅ *though.* | óıꞃ *for, because that.*

I have put many of the conjunctions of some of the Grammarians among the adverbs, to which they properly belong.

INTERJECTIONS.

ᴀ *oh!* | ꞃeᴠċ *look!*
ᴀċ ᴀċ *hey-dey!* | ꜰᴀ ɴᴀoɴ *alas!*
ᴀóɓo *murder! the war ory.* | ꜰᴠꞃlelᴠó *halloo!*
ᴀꞃ cꞃᴠᴀᴣ *woe!* | ıoċ ıoċ *cold!*
bᴀᴅ *death!* | mᴀıꞃᴣ *woe!*
bᴠó *nonsense!* | mo ɴᴠᴀıꞃ *lack-a-day!*
bᴀbᴀ *brave!* | mo ɴᴀıꞃe *shame!*
eıꞃc *hush! hark!* | oċ, ᴠċ, oċᴀɴ, oċóɴ *alas!*

ᴇ

OF COMBINATIONS OF WORDS,

OR

SYNTAX.

I shall not here repeat such rules of Syntax as it was necessary to notice in the preceding parts of this grammar, and shall omit such as are not agreed on among preceding grammarians.

The ARTICLE.

1.—The Article agrees with its Substantive, in gender, number, and case; it is always placed before it, unless an adjective intervene: we have already seen what initial changes it causes in Nouns.

2.—When the Article is preceded by a Particle ending in a vowel, the *a* is omitted, and the *n* is united to the Particle, and an apostrophe should properly be placed between them—

Ex. ɔo'n, for ɔo na, ʒeaɪlɪn *to the girl.*

If the particle be ⱥ *in*, the article is omitted, as ⱥ bɲⱥɔnⱦɪɲe *in the presence;* if it be ⱥnn *in*, it requires ɲ to be prefixed, as ⱥnn ɲan *in the;* and in this case, if the following noun begin with a vowel, the n is united to it, with an apostrophe, thus—ⱥn ɲⱥ n'ɲⱥɪɲ *in the hour;* but if with a consonant, the n is omitted, as ⱥnn ɲⱥ ɔⱦɪʒ *in the house.*

3.—When two substantives come together, one governing the other in the gen. case, the article is omitted from the first substantive, and sometimes omitted altogether; as mⱥc ⱥn bⱥɪɲɔ *the son of the bard,* Cⱥɪɲleⱥn Cɪllemoɪɲe *the Castle of Kilmore:* the latter case occurs when there is no limit in the signification of the substantives, or where the noun governed is a proper name.

4.—If a possessive pronoun be joined to the noun governed, the article is omitted; as obⱥɪɲ, (not ⱥn obⱥɪɲ,) ⱥn lⱥɪm *the work of our hands.*

NOUNS.

5.—When two substantives come together signifying different things, the latter is in the genitive case; the substantive is put in the same case also, if it follow the active infinitive, or participles, thus—ⱥɲ meⱥllⱥɔ ⱥ cⱥɲⱥn *after the deceiving of his friend.*

6.—Substantives signifying the same person or thing require the adjective between them ; and, in poetry, compound substantives sometimes have the adjective inserted between the parts of the compound.

7.—An adjective is usually placed after its substantive in the sentence ; except sometimes, when it is strongly predicated of the noun, thus—ιϲ lαιδιη αη ϝεαη ϲιυ *that is a strong man :* or, being of one syllable, it may combine with it as a compound, thus—οჳ-ṁαηϲ *a heifer*, literally, young beef ; and in the latter case the initial of the substantive must in general be aspirated.

Initial aspirations, &c. shall be treated of separately.

8.—An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case ; but not necessarily, 1. where the adjective is in the predicate of a sentence, and the noun the subject, as αϲαιδ ϲαιϲεηϲαϝα ϝιle ϝιηιϝεαϲ *all thy commandments are faithful* ; or, 2. when the adjective modifies the verb, and not the substantive, as ηιϋ me αη ϲιαη ჳειη *I made the knife sharp*, (*I sharpened the knife ;*) but, if would say *I made the sharp knife*, it must be thus—ηιϋ me αϊ ϲιαη ჳειη, aspirating the initial to make it agree with the feminine substantive.

9.—Adjectives signifying profit, proximity, fitness, or the reverse, require a dative case ; such as denote skill, knowledge, power, dimension, &c. require the same case, governed by the proposition αιη, or sometimes by δe ; while those which signify equality, or similitude, (and, as Neilson adds, emotion of mind,) require a dative also, but governed by the prepositions le, or ηe.

10.—All numerals up to 10, or any multiples of 10, are placed before their nouns ; but other numbers have the noun between the words composing them, thus—ϝe ϲηαιϋ αη ϝιϲιϲ *twenty-six trees.* This rule, as given by Neilson, requires the noun to be thus placed whenever the numeral is expressed by two or more words.

11.—The numeral 2, and all the multiples of 10, prefixed to a substantive, have it in the singular number, thus—δα ϝεαη *two men*, δα ϝεαη δεαჳ *twenty men* ; but, if an adjective be added, that must be in the plural, thus—δα ϲηαϋ μοηα *two great trees*

This singular rule induced some grammarians to suppose that there was a dual number in this tongue; but it applies as well to the use of the numbers 20, 100, and 1000, as to that of 2. Neilson says that after ⱦ the noun must be in the ablative case.

PRONOUNS.

12 —The personal pronouns, in which alone there is a distinction of case, agree with their antecedent in gender, number, and case.

13.—If the antecedent be a sentence, the pronoun agreeing with it must be in the third person sing.; if it be a noun of multitude, or consist of two persons or things, the pronoun must be in the third person plural; as, ⲃⲣⲓⲟⲛⳅ ⲇⲟ ⲃⲓⲟ�ⲃ ⲛⲉ ⲣⲟⳅ�License ⲁⲛ ⲙⲭⲓⲛ ⲓⲁⲃ *they were a people that were robbers at sea.*

14.—Possessive pronouns are used in a singular manner, in connection with nouns or verbs signifying office, condition, position, or identity, thus—ⲃⲓⲟ ⲙⳟ ⲙⲟ ⲣⲓⳅ *I was a king;* this, if literally translated, would be *I was my king,* &c. The Scotch sometimes translate this idiom in using the English tongue, ex. gr. they say, *he was his lane,* for *he was alone.* The instance of the reflected verb will present to the student another example of this peculiar mode of expression. In such sentences the phrase, *in my state of,* or such like, is understood. The article is sometimes used in a similar way, thus—ⲧⲁ ⲣⲉ ⲛⲁ ⲧⲉⲁⲣⲁⳙ *he is standing.*

15.—The compound possessive pronouns require a dative case, as ⲁⲙ ⳅⲓⳅ *in my house.*

16.—Relative pronouns always precede the verb, but they are often only understood, and not expressed.

17.—Demonstrative pronouns immediately follow the noun to which they belong, as, ⲁⲛ ⲣⲉⲁⲛ ⲣⲟ *this man;* except the substantive verb is understood, in which case they precede it, thus—ⲣⲟ ⲁⲛ ⲣⲉⲁⲛ *here is the man.*

18.—Interrogative pronouns always precede the noun or verb to which they belong; and they combine with the personal pronouns in the asking of questions, without the aid of the substantive verb, thus—ⲁⲛ ⲉ ⲁⲛ ⲣⲉⲁⲛ *is he the man?*

VERBS.

19.—The verb agrees with its nominative, which generally follows it, in number and person.

20.—Active verbs govern the accusative case.

21.—If two or more nouns join to form the nominative case, and the first of them be in the singular number, the verb must be so too; even though the others be in the plural: and, if the nominative case be a noun of multitude, the verb must be in the plural.

22.—The particle ꝺo must be used in the past tense of verbs beginning with an *f*, or a vowel; but in all others it may be omitted: and, when used as above, it loses the o in the active voice, and unites with the verb, thus—ꝺ'aiᴄṁ *he knew.*

23.—The accusative case is never put between the nominative and the verb.

24.—The auxiliary verb is often elegantly omitted.

Ex. óṁ (iſ) eiᴍṁ aṁ ṁꝺ⸱a *for he (is) our God.*

25.—The instance of a nominative case before a participle in English, as *the man being dead,* (or the ablative absolute in Latin,) is expressed in Irish by a dative case, with the preposition ꝺo, thus—aṁ mbeiᴄ ꝺo'ṁ fiṁ maṁb.

26.—The infinitive mood and participles govern a genitive case, when the action refers to a determinate object, and follows the verb; as ꝺo ᴄeaṅaᴄ aṁ ᴄaᴘᴍ *to buy the mare:* but, if the object be not determinate, it goes before the verb like the nominative, as ᴄaᴘᴍ a ᴄeaṅaᴄ *to buy a mare.* If the object, though determinate, precedes the verb, it will be in the accusative, as aṁ ᴄóṁ ꝺo ṁaṁᴄaᴅ *to covet the gold.*

27.—The auxiliary verbs, with the aid of a noun, and certain prepositions united with personal pronouns, supply the place of verbs signifying power, necessity, want, knowledge, possession, or any affection of the body or mind, thus—ᴄa aiṁᵹioꝺ aᵹam *I have money;* bꝛó oᴄaṁ oṁᴄa *they were hungry.* The prepositions thus used are ꝺo, and le, with aṁ, iṁ, or bṁ; and aᵹ, aṁ, and ᴍaꝺ with bṁ, fᴍᴍ, ᴄa and naib.

28.—When aṁ or iṁ follow a word ending with a vowel, or ba or bꝛó precede a word beginning with

one, the verb unites with the the word, thus—мᴀг [мᴀ
ıг] ꝼıoн гıꞃ *if that be true;* b'eıꜱeᴀꞃ, ᴅᴀm *I was
obliged.*

29.—The present participle, with the auxiliary verb,
is used to express the continuance of a thing ; thus—
cᴀ me ᴀꜱ leᴀꜱᴀᴅ mo leᴀbᴀꞃ *I am reading my book.*

PREPOSITIONS.

30.—ᴀꞃ *in* has гᴀ subjoined to it, when before a con-
sonant. The prepositions ᴀ, ı, ꜱo, le, ꞃe, and cꞃe, have
an г added to them where they precede an article,
thus—ᴀг, ıг, ꜱуг, leıг, ꞃıг, cꞃeг.

31.—When ᴅe, the contraction of ᴅo e *of it*, is used
to express the comparative degree, the word 'нᴀ, or ıoнᴀ
than is never used before the noun.

32.—A preposition prefixed to ᴀ *which* requires the
subjunctive mood, as, ᴀıc ıꞃ ᴀ гᴀıb Fıꞃ *the place
where Finn was :* if the preposition be understood,
and if ı *in* ıꞃ be omitted for the sake of euphony, the
ꞃ must still be retained, and written thus—'нᴀ гᴀıb *in
which was.*

33.—The measure or extent of a thing is expressed
by ᴀıг, thus—ᴅᴀ cгoıꜱ ᴀıг ᴀıꞃᴅe *two feet high.*

CONJUNCTIONS.

34.—The conjunctions ᴀꜱуг *and*, and нo *or*, couple
the same cases of nouns.

35.—ᴀꜱуг is often contracted into ᴀг and г, so also is
the auxiliary verb ıг often written г ; when ᴀг and
ıг meet together they are contracted into 'гᴀг, as 'гᴀг
móг ᴀꞃ obᴀıг *and great is the work ;* and, when the
vocative case follows 'г, the vocative sign is added to
it, thus—'гᴀ ᴅıᴀ *and, oh God !*

36.—When two or more adjectives come together,
which are relatives to the same substantives, ᴀꜱуг is
often omitted, as cᴀ гı óꜱ mᴀıгeċ *she is young* (and)
beautiful.

37.—The negative generally precedes the disjunctive.

INTERJECTIONS.

38.—None of the interjections govern a case, except
only mᴀıгꜱ, which requires a dative.

ASPIRATION, &c.

I have thought that it would afford considerable assistance, to the learner, were the several cases brought together in which the aspiration and eclipsing of initial consonants occur: for his information, therefore, I shall present them in two tables; and, as in some degree connected with the same subject, shall superadd lists of the instances in which the letters *d, h, m, n,* and *t,* are prefixed to original words. The student must be well acquainted with the last six tables, or he will not be able to consult the Irish English Dictionary; they are all of them indispensably necessary towards the knowledge of the language.

I.—Cases in which the aspiration of the initial consonant takes place, if it be one capable of undergoing that change.

1.—Nouns after the article in the 3d and 4th declensions, as already stated.

2.—All vocative cases, except in nouns beginning with a *t,* followed by a consonant.

3.—Nouns substantive, when they follow an adjective in a compound word; unless they commence with *d, s,* or *t,* preceded by an adjective ending with *n.*

4.—Adjectives following substantives, (except their initials be *d, s,* or *t,* after one ending in *n,*) in the nom. dat. and voc. sing. of the fem. gender; and in the gen. dat. and voc. sing. masc. gender; also in the gen. fem. plural.

5.—Where one substantive governs another in the genitive plural, the latter may be aspirated, though the article be not used, as ꝼ⸌ıl ᵹaḃaın *the blood of goats.* (*Neilson.*)

6.—Masculine adjectives, after the auxiliary verbs ba and bꝛ⸌ó, unless they begin with b or c.

7.—All adjectives in the superlative degree of comparison.

8.—Nouns following the numbers a⸌on and ꝺ⸌o, except the initial letter be a b or c after a⸌on.

9.—Nouns following the possessive pronouns in the singular number, excepting the third person in the feminine gender, and also excepting nouns beginning with *s.*

10.—Compound possessive pronouns have the same influence as their primitives on the initials of nouns following them.

11.—The datives of personal pronouns are aspirated or not, according as may sound best, but they are never so after ꝺ, ꞃ, or ꞇ, thus—ꝼeaꞃꞃ ꝺꝩꞇ, or ꝺꝩꞇ *it is better for you ;* and ꞇꞃ mꞁaꞃ ꝺaṁ *I desire.*

12.—The relative pronouns aspirate the initial consonant in the active voice.

13.—The past tense of verbs ;

14.—The infinitive mood and the past participle, unless this latter can be eclipsed; and

15.—The potential mood, have their initials aspirated.

16.—The interrogative particle cꞁa causes aspiration.

17.—Interrogative particles cause aspiration in the past tense of the active voice.

18.—The negative particles aspirate the initial in both voices. *(O'Reilly.)*

19.—The intensive* adverbs aꞃ, ꞡle, ꞃo and ꞃaꞃ aspirate, unless the following initial be ꝺ ꞃ or ꞇ; also, the adverbial particles ꞃaċ, ꝩꞁ *not,* ꝺ *since,* maꞃ *as,* and ꞁoꞃa *than.*

20.—The propositions a, ꝺe, ꝺo, ꝼa, ꝼaoꞁ, ꝼꞃꝩꝺ, ꞁꝺꞁꞃ, maꞃ, o, ꞃoꞁṁ, ꞇaꞃ, and ꞇꞃe, produce aspiration ; ꝺe and ꝺo aspirate the following noun, even though an article intervene, except in the case of an ꞃ; aꞁꞃ sometimes aspirates, and sometimes not; ꞡaꞃ will indifferently require an aspirate, or the primary form in the following noun.

21.—The conjunctions ꞡꝩꞃ, ma, mꞃꞃa create aspiration ; ma *if,* and the adverb ꝺ *since,* cause it in the initial of verbs, excepting ꞇa.

22.—The interjection a, as a sign of the vocative case, causes aspiration.

II.—Eclipsis of initial consonants takes place in the following cases.

1.—In nouns of the 3d and 4th declensions, after the article, as before specified.

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* There is much difference of opinion between grammarians, respecting the influence of particles on aspiration; and indeed, as Neilson observes, there is some difference between the several inhabitants of distinct provinces—I chiefly follow O'Brien and O'Reilly.

2.—If two nouns follow each other, and the article be omitted, the second is eclipsed, thus—ᴀιɴ ʒɴᴀᴂ ɴⱰᴇ *for the love of God.* Neilson says it must be aspirated, in the genitive plural.

3.—The genitive singular of adjectives following substantives in the feminine gender, except they begin with *d, s,* or *t,* and the substantive end with *n.* They are also often eclipsed, instead of aspirated, in such cases, in the dat. sing. and gen. plural in the feminine gender. *(Neilson.)*

4.—After the numerals 7, 8, 9, and 10.

5.—Nouns in the plural, after the possessive pronoun, unless they begin with an *s.*

6.—Verbs, in the conditional mood ;

7.—And after interrogatives in the present and future tenses.

8.—The participle past.

9.—The prepositions ᴀ *out of,* ᴀιɴ, ᴀꝋ, ʒᴏ, ιᴀɴ, and ɴιᴀ cause eclipsis.

10.—When the article comes between one of the prepositions, ᴀʒ, ᴀιɴ, ᴀɼ, ꝼᴀ, ꝼᴏ, ꝼɤιᴆ, ʒɤɼ, ιɼ, ιᴇιɼⱽ ᴍᴀɴ, ᴆ, ɴιɼ, ɴᴏιᴍ, ɼᴇᴀᴄ̇, ᴄᴀɴ, or ᴄɴᴇ, and a noun in the singular number, the noun is eclipsed, as ᴀɼ ᴀɴ ᴆᴇιɴ *out of the country*—ᴅᴇ and ᴅᴏ generally cause aspiration in such a case, but if the noun begin with ɼ it will be eclipsed.

11.—The conjunction ᴅᴀ *if,* causes eclipsis in active verbs.

III.—The letter ᴅ is frequently used as a prefix to words, as in the following cases, besides those in which it eclipses ᴄ.

1.—ᴅᴏ before a vowel, or an ꝼ commencing a verb, in the past tense of the active voice, drops the o, and unites with the verb.

2.—ᴅᴏ *thy,* before a noun beginning with ꝼ, loses the o, and joins with the noun, eclipsing the initial, thus—ᴅꝼᴇᴀɴʒ *thy anger,* but this should be properly written, thus—ᴅ'ꝼᴇᴀɴʒ.

IV.—The letter ɧ is added as a prefix to the following words, beginning with vowels.

1.—To nouns after the article, in the genitive sing. of the first declension, and in all the cases of the plural, except the genitive, of the first and second declensions.

2.—To nouns, after the feminine possessive pronoun, in the third person singular.

3.—Nouns after the possessive pronoun *thy*, in which case ꝺo is frequently exchanged for ɧ.

4.—Verbs, after the adverbial particles ɲı, ɲıaɲ, *not*; and ɲaɲ, ɲacaɲ? *not?*

5.—Nouns, after the prepositions ᴀ *out of*, ʒo, le, ó, ɲe, and ꞇɲe.

V.—M. when ɱo *my* occurs before a noun beginning with a vowel, or an ꝼ, it drops the o, and unites with the word, thus—ɱ'aɲaɱ *my soul,* ɱ'ꝼeaɲ, for ɱo ꝼeaɲ *my husband.*

VI.—N, besides where it eclipses *d* or *g*, is prefixed to words commencing with vowels—

1.—In the genitive plural of nouns; but here it may be more properly considered as being separated from the article to which it belongs.

2.—To nouns after the plural possessive pronouns.

3.—To the possessive pronoun in the third person of both numbers, after the prepositions ʒo, le, ó, ɲe, and ꞇɲe.

4.—To verbs in the conditional mood.

5.—To verbs in the active voice, and after the interrogative particle.

6.—Not only to words beginning with vowels, but the letter ꝼ, after the conjunction ɲocᴀ *not.*

7.—To words following the prepositions ᴀ *in*, and ʒo *that.*

8.—As a part of the intensive ıɲ, the *i* being dropped, thus—ɲıaɲɲaıɱ *I beseech*, from ıaɲɲaıɱ *I ask.*

In general, the same accidents which causes eclipsis in consonants, require the prefix of *n* to vowels.

VII.— The letter *t*, besides the cases wherein it eclipses *s*, occurs as a prefix—

1.—To masculine adjectives, in the nomin. and accus. singular.

2.—Masculine adjectives preceding substantives require it in the dative singular, as well as in the nom.; feminine adjectives require it in the genitive sing. In the plural, it will in such a case be prefixed to the nom. and dat. of both genders.

3.—ɔo *thy* before a vowel, or ꝼ, is sometimes changed into ᴄ, as well as into ᴅ, and then the ꝼ is lost in the pronunciation, as ᴄ'ꝼeaꞃ *thy husband*. *(O'Reilly, on letter ꝼ.)*

I shall here subjoin a table of the different significations of the particles ᴀ and ᴅo. The learner will be greatly assisted by making himself well acquainted with them.

ᴀ is 1.—used sometimes for the article *the*.

2.—It is a substantive, with several significations.

3.—An adjective, as *lofty*, &c.

4.—A possessive pronoun—*his, her, its, their.*

5.—A relative pronoun *that, who, which.*

6.—A sign of the infinitive mood.

7.—A preposition, *in.*

8.—A sign of the vocative case.

9.—A mark of interrogation.

10.—A sign of affirmation, as ᴀ ᴄᴀꝼm.

ᴅo is 1. A sign of the dative case.

2.—*Thy* the genitive of ᴄᴠ.

3.—The possessive pronoun—*thy, thine, your.*

4.—A sign of the infinitive mood.

5.—Generally used as a sign of the indicative mood, past tense; and of the potential mood.

6.—A particle of negation.

7.—With ꝼᴀ, as ꝼᴀ ᴅo *twice.*

APPENDIX.

I SHALL transcribe from Neilson's Grammar an account of the differences of pronunciation of Irish words in the different Provinces of Ireland; and present them, without any comment, on his authority, which is deservedly esteemed.

In general the accent falls on the first syllables, and this principle is observed in the north of Ireland; as, áṗáⁿ *bread;* ɲáⱤuɲ *a razor:* but, in the south and west, they say áṗáⁿ, ɲáⱤúɲ &c.

Again, when n follows c, g, m, or t, it is pronounced in the north like r; as, cⱤáṁ *a bone,* cⱤáṁ; but in the south and west the true pronunciation is retained.

B, or m, when aspirated, was originally sounded as v. This ancient pronunciation is still retained in the north of Ireland, as in Scotland, and the Isle of Man. It is also retained in the south, in the beginning of words; and the middle, if joined by a small vowel. But, if the next vowel be broad, as in the word ᵹoᵹṁáⱤ *harvest,* which should be pronounced fóvar, those of the south entirely suppress the consonant; and, contracting the two syllables into one, they say, fóar.

Throughout Connaught, Leinster, and some counties of Ulster, the sound of w is substituted for that of v, to represent ḃ, and ṁ. Thus, mo ṁác *my son,* (properly sounded, mo vac,) is pronounced, mo wac.

Ch, at the end of words, or syllables, is very weakly expressed by the natives of Ulster; ach receives no more force, than if it were written ah; and ch, before t, is quite silent in all the country along the sea coast, from Derry to Waterford; thus, ḃⱤ ᵭuⱤⱤe ḃoct *there was a poor man,* is there pronounced, ḃⱤ ᵭuⱤⱤe ḃót.

Th is also omitted in pronouncing many words, such as átáⱤⱤ *father,* mátáⱤⱤ *mother,* &c. in most of the counties of Ulster, and the east of Leinster, where these words are pronounced as if written áaⱤⱤ, máaⱤⱤ.